The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 7368.—VOL. XLV. FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1862. PRICE THREEPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 7th instant, at Edgecliffe House, Double Bay, the wife of Mr. Justice Wise, of a daughter.

On the 15th instant, at her residence, 125, Castlereagh-street, Sydney, the wife of Mr. W. F. M'Carthy, of a son.

On the 15th instant, at Berrima, Mrs. James Powell, of a daughter.

On the 16th instant, at Wentworth House, Sydney, the wife of Francis A. Blake, of Waterford, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On January 15th, at the residence of the parents of the bride, by the Rev. Dr. Lang, M.P., Mr. Charles Henry Branichan, to Janet, eldest daughter of David M'Beath, Esq., architect, of this city.

On the 15th instant, by license, at St. Paul's Church, Redfern, by the Rev. A. H. Stephen, B.A., John Groves, Esq., to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Mr. George Jarvis, builder, of Cambridge, England. Home papers please copy.

DEATHS.

In October last, at Norwich, England, William Lewis Lohr, eldest son of Mrs. W. Smith, 36, Park-street, in the 20th year of his age.

At his residence, in Taunton, Somersetshire, in the 79th year of his age, Mr. John Clarke, father of Mr. H. L. N. Clarke, of Nelson, New Zealand, and of Mr. J. R. Clarke, of this city.

On the 30th December, 1861, at his station, New England, Waikoiwhaiti, New Zealand, Thomas Jones, Esq., aged 64 years, a native of this city, and brother of Mrs. Isaac Moore, senior, of this city, deeply regretted by all who knew him.

On Tuesday, the 14th December, at Berrima, after two days' illness, Alice, the fourth daughter of James Powell, aged 4 years and 10 months.

On the 16th instant, at her residence, College-street, Hyde Park, Eliza Maria, the beloved wife of T. R. Dalgan, M.D., aged 54 years.

On Thursday, the 16th instant, on board the La Hogue, Mary, the youngest daughter of the Rev. W. Cuthbertson, B.A., aged 9 months.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

BLACK BALL AND EAGLE LINES OF BRITISH AND AUSTRALIAN PACKETS.—For LIVERPOOL.—The Liverpool and Australian Navigation Company's magnificent and powerful screw steamship GREAT BRITAIN, 5000 tons, 500 horse power, JOHN GRAY, commander.

The celebrated steamship GREAT BRITAIN is again laid on the berth for LIVERPOOL, and will be despatched from MELBOURNE, with the usual punctuality, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th of January, 1862. In calling the attention of colonists proceeding to Europe to the opportunity thus afforded them, it may be observed that the rapidity and regularity with which the GREAT BRITAIN has performed her previous voyages, place her far before any vessel trading to these waters, and insures their reaching home almost as quickly as by the Overland Mail, whilst the great expense, and frequent changes inseparable from that route are entirely avoided.

The Saloon is a magnificent apartment, fitted up in the most chaste and elegant manner. The sleeping rooms are very large, well lighted and ventilated by side ports, and are furnished with beds, bedding, linen, and every requisite.

The Ladies' Cabin is fitted with bath-rooms, lounges, easy chairs, &c. She also carries a good milch cow.

The Second Cabin is on deck, very comfortable and well lighted.

To Third-class and Steerage passengers proceeding to Europe, the advantages offered by the GREAT BRITAIN are superior to any ship on the berth.

A Stewardess is appointed to attend on lady passengers. Stewards' attendance provided for second cabin.

A Surgeon will accompany the ship.

RATES OF PASSAGE:—

Saloon, as per agreement; second cabin, £35; third cabin, £20 and £18; steerage, £16.

For further particulars apply to THACKER, DANIELL, and CO., 10, O'Connell-street; or to BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO., Melbourne.

GREAT BRITAIN, STEAMSHIP, for LIVERPOOL.—Passengers desirous of proceeding to Europe by this favourite first-class steamship, are informed that she will be despatched from Melbourne by way of the Cape of Good Hope, instead of the usual route of Cape Horn, thereby ensuring safety from icebergs, and the risk of privateers, &c., in the event of war.

For passage apply to THACKER, DANIELL, and CO., 10, O'Connell-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS

To MELBOURNE.—CITY OF SYDNEY, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3.

To ADELAIDE.—WONGA WONGA, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3.

To HUNTER RIVER.—ILLALONG, TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, at 11.

To CLARENCE TOWN.—COLLAROY, THURSDAY, 23rd January, 7 a.m.

To BRISBANE direct.—TELEGRAPH, TUESDAY, 1 p.m.

To MARYBOROUGH, via NEWCASTLE.—WARATAH, TUESDAY, 28th January, 10 p.m.

To ROCKHAMPTON direct.—BOOMERANG, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 6.

From BRISBANE to IPSWICH.—The BRISBANE and the IPSWICH daily.

From BRISBANE to MARYBOROUGH, GLADSTONE, and ROCKHAMPTON.—CLARENCE, TUESDAY, 21st January, and 4th February.

JAMES PATERSON.

A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Steam to and from the Hunter during the month of January.

FROM SYDNEY

The CITY OF NEWCASTLE, on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 11 p.m.

The WILLIAMS, on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 11 p.m.

The PATERSON, on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 7 a.m.

FROM MORPETH

The CITY OF NEWCASTLE, on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 7 a.m.

The WILLIAMS, on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 7 a.m.

The PATERSON, on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 2 p.m.

A steamer to CLARENCE TOWN direct, on the 15th and 29th, at 7 a.m.

P. J. COHEN, manager.

Offices, foot of Market-street.

STEAM TO THE HUNTER.—H. R. N. S. N. COMPANY.—The PATERSON, TO-MORROW (Saturday) MORNING, at 7 o'clock.

The CITY OF NEWCASTLE, TO-MORROW (Saturday) NIGHT, at 11 o'clock.

P. J. COHEN, manager.

Office—Foot Market street.

ANNIVERSARY DAY!!—STEAM EXCURSION to BROKEN BAY!—The splendid powerful steamship KEMBLA will, by special desire, make an Excursion to Broken Bay, Pittwater, and the Lower Hawkesbury.

Excursion Return Ticket, 5s.

TO THE RESIDENTS on the MANNING.—ANNIVERSARY REGATTA, and CRICKET MATCHES!—The steamer VICTORIA, will leave the MANNING, for SYDNEY, on SATURDAY, the 25th instant, in time for the Anniversary Regatta, and the Cricket Matches with the All England Eleven; returning to the Manning on the 30th.

Excursion Ticket for the Return Trip—Cabin, 30s.; Steerage, 20s.

ILLAWARRA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Residents in the various districts within the trade of this Company, who may be desirous of visiting Sydney to witness the forthcoming CRICKET MATCH, are informed that RETURN TICKETS will be issued between FRIDAY, the 24th instant, and MONDAY, the 3rd February inclusive, at two-thirds of the regular rate of passage money.

E. MANNING, manager.

Sydney, 16th January.

WATSON'S BAY STEAMER NAUTILUS, daily.—Fares—6d. each way.

Circular Quay.	Woolloomooloo.	Watson's Bay.
10·15 2·15	10·30 2·30	12 and 5

Saturday, leaves Watson's Bay 5·30 p.m.

Sunday, ditto ditto ditto 6·0 p.m.

☞ Sunday (return tickets issued only), 1s.

MANLY BEACH STEAMERS DAILY.—Fares, 1s.; children 6d. PHANTOM leaves

Circular Quay.	Woolloomooloo.	Manly.
10·15, 2·15, 6·0.	10·30, 2·30.	8·15, 12·0, 5·0.

SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS.

10 15, 2·30, 5·0.	10 30, 2 30.	8·15, 12·0, 5·0, 6·0

No early trip from Manly on Sunday.

The 5 p.m boat from Manly meets the Tramway from Circular Quay at 6. S. H. WILSON, agent.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.—The swift and favourite Boats now ply as follows:—

ON WEEK DAYS.

From Parramatta, at 7 and 11 a.m., and 3 p.m.

From Sydney, at 9 a.m., and 1 and 5 p.m.

ON SUNDAYS.

From Parramatta, at 7 a.m., and 4 p.m.

From Sydney, at 9 a.m., and 5.45 p.m.

FARES.

Cabin .... 1s. 6d. Steerage...... 1s. 0d.

Ditto return .. 2s. 6d. Ditto return .. 1s. 6d.

Or Ninepence each way.

STEAM to BRISBANE WATER.—The PELICAN, THIS MORNING, at 8 o'clock. N.B.—Next trips on FRIDAY, the 24th and 31st instant.

FOR the RICHMOND RIVER and PELICAN TREE, should sufficient inducement offer—the schooner COMMERCE. WILLIAM WRIGHT, Druitt-street.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS TO

WOLLONGONG.—THIS NIGHT, at 11.

KIAMA and SHOALHAVEN.—THIS NIGHT, at 11.

CLYDE RIVER.—On MONDAY, at noon.

MORUYA.—On MONDAY, at noon.

ULLADULLA.—On MONDAY, at noon.

MERIMBULA.—On WEDNESDAY, at 11 p.m.

FOR BURRIER, SHOALHAVEN.—The BLUE JACKET will leave Blaxland's Wharf on SATURDAY, 18th instant.

For freight, apply on board.

FOR the RICHMOND RIVER.—The CALLENDAR sails on TUESDAY, from the Patent Slip Wharf. WILLIAM WRIGHT.

FOR BRISBANE direct.—The GOVERNOR, brig, will be despatched in all this week.

For freight or passage apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON direct.—The fine schooner DUKE OF WELLINGTON, MILES, master, having a portion of her cargo engaged, will meet with quick despatch.

For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, No. 4, Bridge-street.

FOR PORT CURTIS AND ROCKHAMPTON direct.—The regular trader JENNY LIND, CURRAN, master, will receive cargo until FRIDAY MORNING at the Circular Quay, and will sail for the above ports on SATURDAY, 18th instant.

For freight or passage apply to Messrs. LOTZE and LARNACH.

FOR AUCKLAND.—☞ The favourite regular trader KATE, P. JONES, commander, will meet with her usual despatch.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

N.B.—Shippers will please observe that no bonded goods will be received on board without shipping notes, the same as for free goods.

FOR OTAGO direct.—☞ To follow the City of Melbourne, the clipper schooner RAVEN, J. M'DONALD, commander, will be despatched about the 21st instant.

Apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FIRST VESSEL FOR NEW CALEDONIA.—The fine clipper schooner CHEETAH, HOLFORD, master, is now ready to receive CARGO at the Grafton Wharf, and, having the greater portion engaged, will sail on SATURDAY, 25th instant.

For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 4, Bridge-street.

ONLY SHIP FOR HONGKONG.—The fine American-built clipper ship MARGARET ELIZA, 700 tons, Captain JEFFERSON, will be despatched for the above port early next month.

For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 4, Bridge-street; or to R. TOWNS and CO.

FOR LONDON.—For wool and passengers only, to sail 20th January.—The favourite ship ELECTRA, 800 tons, A1 for 13 years, H. COURTENAY CAYZER, commander, is now on the berth, and having all her dead weight engaged, will sail positively on the above date.

Her accommodations for passengers are not to be surpassed by any vessel on the berth, and the table will be provided on the most liberal scale.

For freight or passage apply to Captain Cayzer, on board, Circular Quay; or to GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., agents, Lloyds-chambers, George-street.

FOR LONDON.—To Sail positively on the 1st February, the A1 clipper ship DUNCAN DUNBAR, H. NEATBY, commander, 1374 tons register.

For freight or passage, having splendid accommodation, apply to Captain NEATBY, on board, at the Circular Quay; or to FLOWER, SALTING, and CO., agents, 31, Hunter-street.

FOR LONDON Direct.—The A1 Aberdeen clipper ship STAR OF PEACE, 1113 tons register, W. C. MITCHELL, commander, having the whole of her dead weight on board, and a large portion of her wool down, will have quick despatch. Passengers are reminded of the splendid accommodation of this vessel; carries an experienced surgeon.

Apply to Captain MITCHELL, on board, Circular Quay, or to JACOB L. MONTEFIORE, O'Connell-street.

FOR LONDON.—The fine A1 ship TIPTREE, 1650 tons register, JOHN PINEL, commander, having all her dead weight engaged, and now receiving wool at Marsden's Wharf, will SAIL on the 21st February. Has superior accommodation for cabin and intermediate passengers, and carries an experienced surgeon. Apply to Captain PINEL, on board; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

SHIP MAID OF JUDAH, FROM LONDON.—CONSIGNEES per above vessel are requested to pass ENTRIES for the Circular Quay, without delay. Any goods impeding the discharge will be landed and stored at their expense and risk. Bills of lading must be produced, and freight paid, at the office of the undersigned, when orders for delivery will be given.

JACOB L. MONTEFIORE, O'Connell-street.

3rd January, 1862.

CHARTER.—☞ WANTED, VESSELS for the conveyance of coals from SYDNEY and BELLAMBI to HOBSON'S BAY, MELBOURNE, and GEELONG.

Apply LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

WANTED, a VESSEL to convey Ironbark from Botany to Sydney. TALBOT and SON, Circular Quay.

SHIP ANNIE ARCHBELL, for LONDON.—All accounts and claims against the above ship must be rendered in duplicate, at the office of the undersigned, by noon, on FRIDAY, the 17th instant, or they will not be recognised. Shippers are requested to send in their bills of lading for signature and pass entries, to enable the ship to clear at the Customs. L. and SPYER and CO., Wynyard-square.

FOR SALE, a smart clipper SCHOONER, 90 tons register. Apply to MOLISON and BLACK.

COMPLIMENTARY PIC-NIC to MIDDLE HARBOUR, to WILLIAM W. BUCKLAND, Esq., on THURSDAY, 23rd instant. Gentlemen desiring tickets for themselves and ladies can procure them of the undersigned committee.

E. J. Scrivener — Robert D. Merrill

George Lane — Gavin Mason.

THE NEWTOWN COMPANY V. R. will parade in full dress uniform at Hyde Park, on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m., for commanding officer's parade.

CHARLES W. EASTWOOD, Captain.

A Meeting of the Company will be held after parade, to decide upon a rifle match challenge.

NEWCASTLE WALLSEND COAL COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the Half-yearly General MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Company's Office, No. 1, Exchange, Sydney, on THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., to elect Directors in the room of M. E. Murnin, Esq., who retires by rotation; S. D. Gordon, Esq., who has disqualified; and Clark Irving, Esq., who retires on account of his intended departure from the colony; to elect two Auditors for the ensuing year, and transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

J. W. BROOKES, secretary.

NEWCASTLE WALLSEND COAL COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that JOHN BREWSTER, Esq., Sydney, and THOMAS HOLT, Esq., have announced themselves as Candidates for the office of Directors in this Company.

J. W. BROOKES, secretary.

NEWCASTLE WALLSEND COAL COMPANY.—Candidates for the office of director in this company are required to give notice, in writing, to the undersigned at least fourteen days prior to the 30th instant.

J. W. BROOKES, secretary.

DR. BLAND.—A Preliminary MEETING of the friends of Dr. Bland will be held on MONDAY EVENING next, 20th instant, at Mr. P. Fox's, corner of King and Castlereagh streets. Chair to be taken at half-past 7. JABEZ BUNTING, hon. secretary.

MUNICIPALITY OF RANDWICK.—NOTICE is hereby given that at noon on TUESDAY, the 4th day of February next, a MEETING of the electors of the above-named municipality will be held at the High Cross, Randwick, for the purpose of nominating and electing two councillors and two auditors, in the room of those retiring from such offices, under the provision of the Municipalities Act of 1858.

By order of the chairman,

GEORGE EDSON, Council Clerk.

MUNICIPALITY OF WOOLLAHRA.—Notice is hereby given, that at noon on TUESDAY, the 4th day of February next, a MEETING of the Electors of the above-named municipality will be held at the Council Chambers, Point Piper Road, for the purpose of nominating and electing three councillors and two auditors in the room of those retiring from such offices, under the provisions of the Municipalities Act of 1858.

By order of the Chairman,

HENRY STRIKER KILLICK, Council Clerk.

CRICKET.—A MEETING of the Committee of the New South Wales Cricket Association will take place at Poehlman's Hotel, THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. JOSEPH R. CLAYTON, hon. sec.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

BENT—Robert, John, Richard, James, Edmund, Hannah, send ADDRESSES to ANDREW BENT, British Dining Rooms, Geelong, Victoria.

F. O. DARVALL, Esq., Queensland.—I have written to you several times without receiving an answer.—E. MASON.

GRAHAM.—Information is wanted respecting JOHN CHARLES GRAHAM, a youth, 17 years of age, who is supposed to have left London for Australia, about the end of October. He is 5 feet 7 inches in height, slight built, thin face, very full dark eyes, dark hair, worn straight, and inclined to fall over forehead; dimple on chin, upper front teeth irregular. He possesses good address. His distressed parents and friend in the City are anxious that he should return home. He is earnestly entreated to apply to Mr. EDWIN WILDMAN, HERALD Office, who is prepared to assist him, and who will gratefully receive any information. London, November 25, 1861.

IF THIS should meet the eye of JOHN WALTERS, miner, of Newcastle, N. S. W., he is requested to send his address to his father and mother, as they have things of importance to communicate to him.

INFORMATION WANTED, of Mr. JAMES WAVELL, formerly of Newport, Isle of Wight, England. He arrived in Sydney per ship Waterloo, July 9th, 1829, and for some time was in the service of David Ramsay, Esq., of Dobroyd. He was last heard of in October, 1840, in the employ of Mr. C. Morris, Royal Arms, Liverpool Road, near Sydney. He is supposed to have resided there for five years previous to that date. If alive he is fifty-seven years of age, of short stature, and dark complexion.

Any person supplying information of the residence of the said James Wavell, or legal evidence of his death, will be rewarded by applying to the Rev. R. HARTLEY, Glebe Road, Sydney; or the Rev. W. J. DEAN, Newcastle, N. S. W.

LEWIS ANGELEW, last heard of at the Lachlan Diggings, an important LETTER for you at 14, Jamison-street, Sydney.

MRS. LANKSHIRE, late of Newington, Parramatta River.—Please WRITE to E. MASON.

MRS. EMMA F. BURSEL.—a LETTER of importance from your Husband. Apply LAWRENCE ROCHE, Adelong Reef.

MR. T. BROOKS, professor of the harp, will greatly oblige by forwarding his ADDRESS to Mr. H. N. MONTAGU, Belvedere Cottage, Bourke-street.

WILLIAM BUTLER, waterman, I have written often. Please answer. T. HOLYHEAD, Bombala, Monaroo.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE, TUESDAY, January 21st.

Miss EMMA and Miss CLELIA HOWSON'S Grand Complimentary BENEFIT. Reproduction of the great Opera, "THE NIGHT DANCERS" (now playing in London with the most enthusiastic success).

VICTORIA THEATRE, TUESDAY, January 21st.—Misses EMMA and CLELIA HOWSONS' Complimentary BENEFIT.

Loder's Grand Opera

THE NIGHT DANCERS.

Splendid Chorus, Ballet, and Orchestra.

VICTORIA THEATRE.—Twentieth and Last Night but four of the Christmas Pantomime.

☞ NEW COMIC SCENE.

THIS EVENING, Friday, January 17th,

Second Night of the Successful Drama of

THE THIRTEENTH CRIME!

To conclude with (on a scale of magnificence hitherto unattempted in the colony) the grand Fairy Burlesque Extravaganza, entitled

ALADDIN,

The Wonderful Scamp, or Harlequin Chin Sing Foo.

☞ Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON, the celebrated eccentric comedian, is engaged, and will make his first appearance MONDAY, February 3rd.

MASONIC HALL.

MONDAY EVENING, January 20th,

M. BOULANGER'S

CONCERT,

Under the immediate and distinguished patronage of his Excellency

Sir JOHN YOUNG, Bart., K.C.B.,

and

LADY YOUNG,

who have signified their intention of honouring the concert with their presence.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Quartette, for piano, violin, alto, and violoncello (Reissiger)—Messrs. Boulanger, King, Deane, and Howson.

Song—"Cradle Song" (Spohr), violoncello obligato, Mr. Frank Howson—Miss Emma Howson.

Solo—Piano Andante (Thalberg)—M. Boulanger.

Song—"Der Sclave" (Keiser)—Mr. Frank Howson.

Sonata, for piano and violin (Beethoven)—M. Boulanger and a gentleman amateur.

Song—"The Star of Love," ("Lurline") Wallace—Miss Clelia Howson.

Solo, piano—"Caprice sur Norma" (Boulanger)—M. Boulanger.

(An interval of fifteen minutes.)

PART II.

Trio, for piano, violin, and violoncello (Beethoven)—Messrs. Boulanger, King, and Howson.

Song—"My dark hair is braided" (Amber Witch—Wallace)—Miss Emma Howson.

Solo, piano—"Tarantelle" (Thalberg)—M. Boulanger.

Song—"Love's a naughty Boy" ("Rose of Castille," Balfe)—Miss Clelia Howson.

Song—"When the night's shadow" (violoncello obligato, Mr. Howson)—Mr. Frank Howson.

Duet—"O'er the hill and o'er the dale" (Lover)—Misses Emma and Clelia Howson.

Solo, piano—"Impromptu Polka," composed for and dedicated to Madame Rawack (Boulanger)—M. Boulanger.

Mr. W. J. CORDNER will preside at the Piano.

Tickets, to be obtained of Messrs. J. R. Clarke, George-street; Anderson, George-street; M'Mahon, George-street; Buist, George-street; Aldis, George-street; Moss, Hunter-street; Johnson and Co., Pitt-street; Kirchbaum, King-street; and at the Masonic Hall.

Doors open at half-past 7, concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

Carriages may be ordered for half-past 10 o'clock.

Reserved seats (numbered), 5s.; admission, 3s.

CHARLES V. HOWARD, agent.

TEMPERANCE HALL.—Last Night but three of the BUCKLEY MINSTRELS.—Don't lose the opportunity of hearing their choice Gems.

CHARLES WALSH, manager.

BOULANGER'S Classical CONCERT, MONDAY. Tickets on SALE. W. H. ALDIS.

MR. J. CLARK'S Quadrille Assembly, at his Rooms, Elizabeth-street North, THIS EVENING, Friday.

FASHIONABLE DANCING.—Mr. J. CLARK begs to announce that his Classes have RE-OPENED, Colonnade, Elizabeth and Hunter streets.

SCHOOL OF ARTS Singing Class, the first Lesson on MONDAY next. Admission free. C. CHIZLETT.

SURRY HILLS SINGING CLASS, on Hullah's method, will commence in the Wesleyan Schoolroom, Bourke-street, THIS EVENING, January 17th, at half-past 7. First lesson, free. Terms, the Course of 40 Lessons, 6s. J. WILEY, Teacher.

NEW SOUTH WALES AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.—The FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING of the above Society will be held (D.V.) in St. James' Infant Schoolroom, Castlereagh-street, on MONDAY EVENING next, the 20th instant. The chair will be taken by the Hon. George Allen, M.L.C., at 7 p.m.

The Bishop of Sydney, the Rev. J. K. Tucker (agent from the Parent Society), and other ministers and gentlemen will address the meeting.

A collection will be made at the close of the meeting.

E. ROGERS, } Joint
A. M'ARTHUR, } Secretaries.

THE FOUNDATION STONE of the SCHOOL ROOMS of the CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Newtown, will be LAID at 5 o'clock p.m. on THURSDAY next by Miss HOLT, assisted by Thomas Holt, Esq., M.P. At half-past 6 a public Tea will be held, after which a public MEETING. The Revs. Messrs. West, Johnson, Vetch, Buzacott, Moneyment, Ironside, and other gentlemen will take part in the proceedings. Tickets for the tea, 1s. 6d. each, may be had of any of the teachers.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.—MEETING, THIS EVENING, at 8, to consider the re-establishing Discussion Class.

AGLI ITALIANI IN NEW SOUTH WALES.—L'UNITA SOCIETA BENEVOLENTE ITALIANA.—Gl' Italiani favorevoli alla formazione della su-nominat a societa, sono pregati di riunirsi la Sera di LUNEDI 20 corrente, alle ore 8 p.m., al Custom-house Hotel, Macquarie-place, per stabilire le casi della societa, e procedere alla nomina di un Comitato. For J. E. GRAHAM, Consul, T. C. ASSELIN, V. Consul for Italy.

REMOVAL.—JOHNNY ALL-SORTS, from South Head Road to Pitt-street, opposite Labour Bazaar. For Sale, lot of plated spoons and forks, and lot of marble slabs 28 inches by 20 inches.

Department of Public Works,
Electric Telegraph Branch,
15th January, 1862.

CRICKET.—A Branch Telegraph Office will be opened on the Cricket Ground, Outer Domain, on the 28th, 29th, and 30th instant for the transmission of intelligence respecting the match.

Telegrams will be forwarded direct from the ground to any of the telegraph stations on the fall of each wicket at the ordinary rates.

Persons desirous of receiving the above information by telegraph are requested to communicate with the Superintendent in Sydney.

E. C. CRACKNELL, Superintendent of Telegraphs.

ALL-ENGLAND ELEVEN V. NEW SOUTH WALES.—The First Great Match between the ALL-ENGLAND ELEVEN and NEW SOUTH WALES will take place in the Outer Domain, on the 28th, 29th, and 30th January. Admission to the ground, one shilling each day.

ALL-ENGLAND ELEVEN V. NEW SOUTH WALES.—Messrs. SPIERS and POND beg to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen of Sydney and in the vicinity, who intend witnessing the Match, that they have made arrangements with Mr. Bishop for the erection of a GRAND STAND, in the construction of which the comfort of visitors has been specially attended to.

ARMSTRONG'S HOSPITAL for HORSES and Veterinary Forge, 260, Pitt-st., opposite Tattersall's Hotel

ADGER'S (late with Deeper) Central HAIR-DRESSING ROOMS, 410, George-street, north of King-st.

DR. BERNCASTLE, Surgeon and Oculist; at home from 9 to 11, 2 to 3, 6 to 8. 229, Macquarie-street.

E. GAY, Chronometer, Watch, and Clock Maker. No. 298, George-street, opposite Margaret-street.

LESSONS in RIDING.—The Hippodrome, Waverley, is now complete; water and fence leaping, &c. Quiet well-broken horses to let, by the day or hour. The Bondi omnibuses to the door.

MR. BENNETT, Dentist, 11, Hunter-street, pupil of Felix Weiss, Esq., M.C.D.E., London.

MR. ROBERTSON, Architect, removed from 16, Fort-street to E. Curtiss', paperhanger, &c., 344, George-street.

TO GARDENERS.—A quantity of Garden Stuff to be had at NESBITT and HARPER'S, Lower George-st.

W. WILLINGTON is making a SHIPMENT of PARCELS to Pickford and Co., per Star of Peace, for the United Kingdom, New York, and the Continent of Europe. Small parcels, 1s. 148, Prince-street, Sydney.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Mr. WILLIAM WEAVER, C.E., has been appointed surveyor for the above Company.

LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., agents.

£1 REWARD.—Lost, a Signet RING, set with a bloodstone. Apply at 249, Macquarie-street.

£1 10s. REWARD.—Lost, a Geneva lever gilt hunting WATCH, No. 2314. Any person finding the same, and bringing it to ABRAHAM MALLABAR, Frederick Cottage, Campbell-street, near the Haymarket, will receive the above reward.

£10 REWARD.—Lost, on Friday or Saturday last, between Sydney and Windsor, the following NOTES:—

One £50, number 23622, Commercial Bank

One £20, number 27302, ditto.

The above reward will be paid to the party finding or delivering of same notes to Mr. FRANCIS M'DONALL, Windsor; or Mr. W. WALSH, George-street, Parramatta. Payment has been stopped at the banks.

LOST, 12 Yards Floor MATTING. The finder is requested to return it at 17, Stanley-st., Woolloomooloo.

LOST, yesterday afternoon, in Castlereagh-street, between Bathurst-street and Market-street, a Lady's short Gold CHAIN, with a locket with minature in it, and a gold key and two seals attached. The finder will be most handsomely rewarded by bringing it to Mr. G. C. COOKE, jeweller, Pitt-street, near King-street.

LOST, between the hours of 7 and 9 on Wednesday night, a POCKET BOOK, containing 4 sovereigns, plain gold ring with P. D. engraved thereon; also, several documents, among which were two receipts for horses each purchased at £40. Any person bringing the above to Miss ONGE'S, 13, Church-hill, will be handsomely rewarded.

£1200 TO LEND, in one or more sums. Mr. ELLIS, solicitor, 89, Elizabeth-st. North.

NOTICE.—To JESSE TOUT, you will oblige by sending your address, or my coat, as soon as possible. JAMES LANE, Macquarie-street, Windsor.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to the estate of Miss MARGARET POTTS, late of Dynevor-terrace, College-street, Sydney, schoolmistress, deceased, are requested forthwith to pay the amount of their respective accounts to the administrator, Mr. CHARLES MEYMOTT, surgeon, Wynyard-square; or to WILLIAM HELLYER, solicitor for the administrator, 84, King-street, Sydney.

ESTATE of G. J. DIXON, Kiama.—Creditors in this estate are requested to send in their claims to the office of the undersigned, on or before the 18th instant. JOHN FRAZER and CO., 97, York-street. Sydney, January 11th.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—Do not depend upon the Watson's Bay Mail Coach, as they do not run a conveyance at the times published, viz., White Horse Yard, Pitt-street, at 10 a.m.; Watson's Bay, at quarter to 3. It will not start from the Hotel, Watson's Bay, after this date. H. BILLING.

TO THE JEWISH COMMUNITY of NEW SOUTH WALES.—Mr. B. SELIGMOHEL, from Melbourne, being about proceeding to New Zealand, will be happy to wait on any one requiring his services on his return. Apply by letter, care of Mr. DAVID MOSES, Barley Mow Hotel, corner of Park and Castlereagh streets, Sydney.

I HEREBY CAUTION the Public against giving credit to my husband, JOHN MILLS, on my account, as I will not be responsible for any debt he may contract.

MARIA MILLS, Pennant Hills.

SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The vacant situation has been filled up. W. J. STEPHENS, head master. January 16th.

NOTICE, AND CAUTION.—The Public are hereby cautioned against giving credit to my wife, ELIZABETH JOHNSON, as I will not be responsible for any debts she may contract after this date. JOHN JOHNSON, Pyrmont. January 16.

NOTICE.—I hereby give the public notice that I will not be responsible for any debts incurred by any person with the exception of my wife, without my written order. JAMES DOWNEY, Newcastle, January 14th, 1862.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—The Partnership hitherto existing between the undersigned, under the style or firm of HALL and ALDERSON, expires this day, by effluxion of time. The business will be continued as usual by William Maddison Alderson, in conjunction with his sons, William Henry Alderson, and Thomas Alderson, under the style of ALDERSON and SONS, by whom all accounts of the late firm will be settled.

(Signed) THOMAS B. HALL.
W. M. ALDERSON.

Witness—THOMAS SOUTHERN.

221, Elizabeth-street, December 31st, 1861.

NOTICE.—The PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between the undersigned, Sir STUART ALEXANDER DONALDSON, of Rutland Gate, London, and ALEXANDER RABY RILEY and JOHN COWPER, of Tenterfield and Clifton, Esquires, is this day DISSOLVED by mutual consent.

All claims, of whatever kind, upon the late firm of Donaldson, Riley, and Cowper, must be forthwith presented for liquidation to Messrs. A. R. Riley and John Cowper, at Tenterfield House, who are also authorized to collect and get in all accounts and moneys due to the late partnership.

(Signed) STUART A. DONALDSON,
A. R. RILEY,
JOHN COWPER.

Witness—CHARLES PEMBRIDGE KNIGHT.

Tenterfield, New South Wales, 1st January, 1862.

NOTICE.—Mr. BENJAMIN BUCHANAN has this day been admitted a PARTNER in the firms of THOMAS S. MORT and CO. and MORT and CO.

Pitt-street, January 1st, 1862.

THE UNDERSIGNED being about to proceed to Europe by the Great Britain, and will return about November, is prepared to receive Commissions and Indents, which he will execute with fidelity and despatch, on moderate terms.

All orders must be in hand previous to the 22nd instant.

W. W. BUCKLAND, Macquarie-place.

London address—Messrs. HASLAM and BUCKLAND, 89, Cannon-street West, city.

CHILIAN WHEAT, ex Matias Salvinus, a prime sample, for SALE, by BEILBY and SCOTT.

BARRY'S CHICORY, in cases of 28 and 56 lbs. tins. BEILBY and SCOTT.

PIANOS, for SALE and Hire, with the option of purchase on easy terms. W. H. PALING, 83, Wynyard-square.

No. 6214. Town Clerk's Office, Sydney,
16th January, 1862.

FINAL INSPECTION OF OMNIBUSES AND CARS, and Final Issue of Licenses.—NOTICE is hereby given to Proprietors of Omnibuses and Cars, that a Final Inspection of those vehicles, and final issue of Licenses for those approved, will take place at the Town Hall, on FRIDAY, the 17th instant, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock.

CHARLES H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

FOX'S EXPRESS SPRING VAN for LAMBING FLAT direct, on MONDAY, 20th instant, carrying light freight and passengers. 774, George-street South.

REDUCED FARES PER MAIL TO LAMBING FLAT, VIA GOULBURN AND YASS!!!—On and after MONDAY, 13th January, the fare from and to Campbelltown and Lambing Flat, by the Southern line of coaches, will be reduced from £6 10s. to £5. Each passenger allowed fourteen pounds luggage. Booking Office, Sydney:—Mr. JOHN HOLMAN, White Horse, George-street. CRANE and ROBERTS.

ORANGE and LACHLAN DIGGINGS.—Messrs. HANRAHAN and WRIGHT will start their Express line of Coaches in connection with the Great Western Royal mail coaches, on MONDAY, the 2nd December, leaving Orange Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and leave the Diggings on the same days. By this route passengers will have the advantage of travelling through from Orange to the Diggings in one day, and no night travelling. Fares From Orange to the Lachlan Diggings, £2.

Booking Office, Sydney: Mr. J. O'BRIEN, Tattersall's.
" " Bathurst: Mr. GAYNOR.

Messrs. Hanrahan and Wright's horses are well known to be first class.

LACHLAN, Bathurst, Orange, Carcoar, &c.—MANNING'S Van will leave on MONDAY next. Goods to be sent in and passengers booked before one o'clock to-morrow.

LAMBING FLAT, Yass, Goulburn, &c.—WALKER'S Van will leave on TUESDAY MORNING. Goods received and passengers booked until two o'clock on Monday next.

MUDGEE, Hartley, and intermediate places.—CORVETH'S Van will leave on TUESDAY next. Goods received and passengers booked until two o'clock on Monday. Transit Depot,

R. R. RANDOLPH, 561, Brickfield-hill.

OATS VERSUS MAIZE.—Prime quality. NESBITT and HARPER (late Fearnley), Lower George-st.

PAPERHANGINGS, 100 cases and bales, from 4d. per roll wholesale. Royal Blue House, Pitt-street.

A GENERAL SERVANT Wanted. Apply 3, Leicester-place, Elizabeth-street, Paddington.

APPRENTICE Wanted. ENEVER, wheelwright, 506, George-street, opposite Police Court.

A MAN who, from ill health is not capable of a day's work, and has a family to maintain, would be glad of EMPLOYMENT for 5s. and one meal daily; he is a Joiner, and can write and keep accounts. Address, S. G., Post Office.

AT GRAHAM'S, 106, King-street.—Wanted, Female Cooks and General Servants, of good character, for Paddington, Balmain, Surry Hills, Newtown, Redfern, Woolloomooloo, Sydney, and the country.

BRICKLAYERS Wanted, to proceed to AUCKLAND, New Zealand. Particulars can be obtained on application to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—WANTED, a Single Man. Apply at 54, Wynyard-square.

CURRIER.—Wanted, a good kip HAND. Constant employment. Apply to E. SIMPSON, Camden.

COACH PAINTER Wanted. ENEVER, wheelwright, 506, George-street, opposite Police Court.

DINGY.—WANTED, two DINGIES, about 14 feet; flat floors; state price. D., HERALD Office.

DRAPERS.—Wanted, for the country, a JUNIOR HAND. Wynyard-house, George-street.

FENCED LAND wanted, on improving lease. GEORGE SMITH and CO., 140, King-street.

HARNESS-MAKER Wanted, single man. ROBERT HOLL, Penrith.

LOADING for Bathurst, Orange, Ophir, Sofala. E. CHAPMAN and CO., 90, Clarence-street.

LAW.—A gentleman of experience REQUIRES EMPLOYMENT in a Solicitor's Office in Sydney. Salary no object. Address Lex, HERALD Office.

PIGEONS. Pigeons. Pigeons.—Wanted, 100 Pigeons, to complete the number required for SATURDAY next. Apply to GEORGE WHITFIELD, gun maker, King-street.

SCHOOL ASSISTANT.—Wanted, a well qualified Resident ASSISTANT, competent to give instruction in the various branches of an English education and the rudiments of Latin. Also, wanted a MASTER to conduct the writing classes of the same school, four times a week. Address M. M. O., HERALD Office.

TO TAILORS.—WANTED, real good WORKMEN. Apply at 277, George-street.

TO BAKERS.—WANTED, a single MAN. Apply to J. DINGLE, 50, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

TREENAILS.—Wanted, 10,000 best Ironbark Treenails, full sizes. Apply to Captain PETERKIN, ship Nimroud, Walker's Wharf; or to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., 17, Church-hill.

TEAMS WANTED, FOR
Bathurst
Carcoar
Orange
Mudgee.

JOHN FRAZER and CO., 97, York-street.

TO MERCHANTS.—Wanted, by a person possessing a thorough knowledge of the Western District, EMPLOYMENT as TRAVELLER. For particulars apply to J. BYRNES, Esq., the firm of J. and W. Byrnes and Co., New Pitt-street.

TO CARRIERS.—CARRIAGE is required for from 60 to 70 tons of Machinery to the Cadiangullong Mine, about forty miles beyond Bathurst. Parties desirous of tendering for the whole or part of the above are requested to apply at the office of MOREHEAD and YOUNG, O'Connell-street.

TO HOUSEHOLDERS wishing to remove for change of air.—WANTED, for 2 or 3 months, for a first-class tenant, a FURNISHED HOUSE, or even 4 or 5 Rooms, in a good locality in the neighbourhood of Sydney. Address, E. O., care of W. P. Woolcott, house agent, Exchange Corner.

TO TUTORS.—WANTED a Classical and Mathematical Master, for a School. Address SCHOOL, HERALD Office.

WANTED, an English NURSEMAID. Apply to Mrs. STUART, Russell, Mossman's Bay.

WANTED, Empty WINE BOTTLES, quarts and pints. H. MACHEN, 183, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a CURRIER; constant employment and liberal wages. GEORGE GUEST, Richmond.

WANTED, about 50 tons FREIGHT to Moreton Bay. Apply 152, Box, Post Office.

WANTED, a COACHMAN. Apply between the hours of 9 and 10, at Glanworth, Darling Point.

WANTED, for the North Shore, a Female COOK, with good references. Apply No. 14, Macquarie pl.

WANTED, additional PUPILS for MUSIC; terms, moderate. Address E. J. B., 139, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a BAKER. Apply at 157, York-street.

WANTED, at the Royal Hotel, a steady, sober Man, as NIGHT WAITER.

WANTED, a strong GIRL, to mind children, and be useful. 22, South Head Road.

WANTED, a Female GENERAL SERVANT. Apply J. and E. ROW, Bank-court, King-street.

WANTED, a Female GENERAL SERVANT. T. MARTIN, 236, Pitt-street, near King-street.

WANTED, a respectable BOY, 590½, George-street South. None need apply except with his parents.

WANTED, Married Couples and Female Servants, for the country. H. HAMBURGER, 79, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a COOK and LAUNDRESS; also, a HOUSEMAID. Mrs. G. SMITH, Manly Beach.

WANTED, a good GENERAL SERVANT. Apply to Mrs. HUNT, 88, Phillip-street.

WANTED, a good GENERAL SERVANT. Enquire at 195, Macquarie-street.

WANTED an active Labouring MAN. Apply to HENRY BELL, Pitt-st., at 9 o'clock this day.

WANTED, a BAKER; a single man. Apply at 71, Goulburn-street.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT, Wynyard-house, George-street.

WANTED, a CARPENTER; also to act as Second Mate. Apply on board the Jenny Lind.

WANTED, a GIRL, to nurse a baby. 43, Elizabeth-terrace, Riley-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a Female General SERVANT. Apply C. MOMBERG, 8, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply Mrs. ALPHEN, King and York streets.

WANTED, a strong, active LAD. Apply G. RILEY, 37, Park-street.

WANTED, a respectable MAN, as BILLIARD-MARKER. Post Office Hotel, York-street.

WANTED, a NURSEMAID. Apply to Mrs. H. SMITH, 258, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT. Apply at Paddington Brewery, South Head Road.

WANTED, STONE BREAKERS—6s. per yard given. Apply on Glebe Island.

WANTED, a young respectable WOMAN as BARMAID. European Hotel, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a middle-aged WOMAN. Apply 164, Phillip-street.

WANTED, a FEMALE GENERAL SERVANT; one that can wash. Apply No. 131, Sussex-street.

WANTED, a steady active man as WAITER. Apply, with reference, to the Steward, Union Club.

WANTED, a GIRL about 15, to nurse a baby and be useful. 107, South Head Road.

WANTED, a BOY. BOZON, chemist, William-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply to Mrs. CLARKE, corner Pitt and Liverpool streets.

WANTED, a steady elderly Man, as COACHMAN. Apply This Morning, from 9 to 10, Poehlman's Cafe.

WANTED, a CARTER. Apply to Mr. O'BRIEN Broughton-street, Glebe.

WANTED, a COOK and Laundress. Apply corner Phillip and Hunter streets.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT, at the Homebush and Burwood Academy.

WANTED, a COOKING STOVE, for the Homebush and Burwood Academy.

WANTED, a Female GENERAL SERVANT. Lynch's cottages, near R. C. Chapel, Balmain.

WANTED, a BLACKSMITH. J. HARVEY Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a Head WAITER, at the Freemasons' Hotel, 191, York-street.

WANTED, a GIRL, to mind a baby, and make herself generally useful. 132, Prince-street.

WANTED, a BOY. Apply to D. J. HUMPHREYS, tailor, 340, George-street.

WANTED, a young MAN to make himself generally useful. H. C. RICE, butcher, Haymarket.

WANTED, two GOATS, in milk. Apply at 2 o'clock. 369, George-street.

WANTED, a steady respectable LAD, at B. COCK'S, 369, George-street.

WANTED, an UNDER-NURSE; respectable references required. Apply to Mrs. SAMUEL, the Grange, near the Newtown Toll-bar.

WANTED, a GROCER'S ASSISTANT; must be an efficient hand. Apply, between 2 and 4 o'clock this afternoon, to JOHN FRAZER and CO., 97, York-st.

WANTED, by a lady and gentleman, with one child, a PARLOUR and BEDROOM, with private board. Address, stating terms, to S. J., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a Horse Team Driver, Man Cook, Gardener, Married Couples. J. C. GLUE, 162, Pitt-street.

WANTED, to purchase 10,000 Ewes, 2 to 6 years 10,000 wethers, young.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH, Pitt-street.

WANTED, CORNISH MINERS, to proceed to Queensland. Apply to Mr. NISSER, at Messrs. Solmitz and Co.'s, Macquarie-place.

WANTED to purchase, a good second-hand COPPER—not less than thirty gallons. Apply C. W. N., HERALD Office.

WANTED, to purchase a small and very light SKIFF, for use on rivers. Address, stating particulars as to price, &c., to Box 16, Post Office.

WANTED, a SITUATION, for an English Housekeeper, in town or country; wages moderate. Apply 125, King-street.

WANTED, a Man, to milk a cow, look after a horse, and make himself useful. Stranger preferred. Apply 263, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, IMPROVERS and APPRENTICES to the Dress and Mantle making. Miss BARBOUR, corner of York and Barrack streets.

WANTED, a smart BOY, who can read and write. Dr. PERCY and CO., Elizabeth-street, four doors from Bathurst-street.

WANTED, a respectable Female as GENERAL SERVANT. None but competent persons need apply. Mrs. GOODWIER, 131, Prince-street.

WANTED, a respectable WOMAN as Cook and Laundress. Apply 15, Elizabeth-terrace, Upper William-street.

WANTED, a first-class COACH-TRIMMER; constant employment. HOLT and ANGUS' Carriage Bazaar, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, Cook and Laundress, and House and Parlour Maid, for Parramatta. EDWARDS and BROWN, King-street.

WANTED, a GENERAL BLACKSMITH; one that can shoe preferred. W. BROWN, top William-street.

WANTED, to SELL a stanch MARE, in saddle or harness; any trial given. W. BROWN, top William-street.

WANTED, a good COOK and LAUNDRESS. Apply at Hill's-buildings, 448, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a SHOP, or part of a shop, between King and Hunter streets. Mr. PORTER, chemist, George-street.

WANTED, for Burwood, a COOK and Laundress. Apply on SATURDAY, after 12 o'clock, to Mrs. SAUNDERS, Lyons'-buildings, George-street.

WANTED, a good GENERAL SERVANT. Appl Mrs. PALMER, 21, Elizabeth-terrace, Upper William-street.

WANTED, by a Single Young MAN, a SITUATION in a store; wages no object, if constant employment; town or country. Address HONESTY, HERALD Office.

WANTED, in a first-class Ladies' School, a GENTLEMAN, to give instruction in English Literature and Arithmetic. Address B. C., HERALD Office, Sydney.

WANTED, a good GENERAL SERVANT, for three in family, one that can do her work without being looked after; good wages. Apply Mrs. HUGHES, 590, George-street, near Bathurst-street.

WANTED, information respecting Mr. WILLIAM COCHRAN, late of Gortacrass, Londonderry; last heard of at Tambaroora, Bathurst. CAMPBELL, BROTHERS, and CO., Melbourne.

WANTED, for an hotel, near Goulburn, two Female SERVANTS, one as Housemaid, the other as Cook. Apply to-morrow, to Mrs. ROSS, Dundry House, Cooper-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a COACHMAN. Must be a good driver, steady, and sober. No one need apply without testimonials of the above. Apply, at 2 o'clock, at 162, Phillip-street.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT, by a young Man, in a store; is quick at accounts, and not afraid of work; can attend to a horse. Apply to Messrs. EDWARDS and BROWN, Intelligence Office, King-street.

WANTED, a smart young MAN to proceed with a gentleman overland to Queensland. Must understand horses. 9 o'clock this morning, Metropolitan, Pitt-street.

WANTED, an Under NURSE, also a COOK and LAUNDRESS; respectable references required. Apply to Mrs. SAMUEL, the Grange, near the Newtown Toll-bar.

WANTED, CONVEYANCE for 400 tons Coal from Newcastle to Melbourne. Apply J. GRAFTON ROSS, Manager Colonial Sugar Company, 24, Bridge-street.

WANTED, a respectable Young Woman, as NURSE, to attend one child—must be useful with needle. Good references indispensable. Apply Mrs. E. A. LEVY, 303, George-street.

WANTED, by a lady and gentleman, a Furnished SITTING-ROOM and BEDROOM, together with attendance. Send card of address and terms to L. A. S., HERALD Office.

WANTED, to place a young Lady as Junior Teacher in a Ladies' School, who would give her services for instruction in Music and French. Address, M.W., HERALD Office.

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CONTINENTAL NEWS.

[FROM OUR ITALIAN CORRESPONDENT.]

Florence, October 28, 1861.

THE Exhibition may now be said to be complete, and a very brilliant one it really is, including something of almost every department of industry and art. The richness of a country, and the aptitude of a people for every species of productive activity, although, as already remarked, the magnificent manifestations of the artistic element, constitute the leading feature of the display.

The catalogue—out at last, but so badly arranged and so incomplete as to be little better than so much waste paper—presents an epitome of the larger gatherings of 1851 and 1855, the classes and sections of the present show being much the same as those splendid industrial tourneys.

The collection of ores, building and ornamental stones, mineral products, woods, &c., are extremely varied and complete, and would be of great interest to students of the various branches of the great department of "raw materials;" samples of each being exhibited in series, showing the different stages of the various processes through which they are made to pass by the hand of man.

In the Iron Department are samples of pigs, bars, plates, castings, wire for nails, bars of steel, &c. This part of the show, though composed of articles of good quality, being, of course, mere "child's play," after the full and splendid representations of the great iron-producing districts of Europe in 1855.

Among the most striking objects in iron is a very beautiful gate, by Angiolo, of Brescia, of wrought iron, composed of knotted crossings of cordage, with flowers, grapes, olives, orange leaves, wheat ears, scrolls, and other emblems, ordered for a church. The entire gate is of chased, embossed, and hammered work, presenting a fine, smooth surface; the ropes are twisted and worked together, and the leaves are cut. Beside this fine gate is an elegant spiral staircase, of wrought iron, with hollow bars, and elaborate arabesques, from Milan, at sixteen shillings per step. The same maker has a quantity of very superior gas-tubing and hollow ballusters for staircases, which are here made exceedingly strong and fireproof, in all cases, so that a certainty of a safe retreat is provided in case of fire. No wood ever enters into the composition of an Italian staircase.

The Italian locks are very elaborate, and being made by hand, of first-rate wrought iron, are very superior in finish and in *unpickability* as in durability, to English ones. Aserboni, of Pontesieve, exhibits a wonderful lock for a safe, which is really a door with sixteen bolts, and several millions of changes, among which a system of letters and numbers enables the owner of this complicated mechanism to find his way. Should he forget his watchword, the maker himself would be unable to open it without going through all the preliminary changes. The price of this lock, of admirable workmanship in every particular, and absolutely safe against everything but gunpowder, is £148. A small lock, nine inches square, has 1,886,400 changes! Another, of similar size, boasts a key, inside which are four little keys, all of which are brought into play, changing the larger one. Another lock represents a fortress with a sentinel mounting guard; a thief tries to get in with a key, out comes the sentinel, challenges the thief, and sends off, meantime, for the captain, who rushes to the spot and takes the thief with the key in his hand. The common locks are all excellent,—hand-made, of thoroughly sound good iron; those at £1 being incomparably safer, more durable, and better finished than anything the great English "hardware village" could show at £3. Many of them contain from one to four bells, which ring when a false key is introduced into the hole. None of them show daylight through the keyhole; in some of them there is a separate independent keyhole to the outside and inside of the lock, neither hole going through.

Brescia and Pistoi send very highly finished, but costly, safes of wrought iron, some of which have double and treble walls, varying in price from £80 to £400.

Very neat inside window shutters, of mahogany, are strongly locked and bolted by one turn of a very small key. Wonderful ponderous knockers, in the form of gridins, syrens, and other old-fashioned monsters, are exhibited, so heavy that one almost wants a machine for using them.

The surgical instruments, from Florence makers, show that this city intends to keep up the reputation of its ancient school.

There are also a magnificent pair of lady's scissors, with elaborate arabesques round the holes, of exquisite finish, and that would challenge admiration anywhere, at £4; and a case of the same articles, less splendid, but very beautiful, and some of them with elevated handles, allowing the thumb and finger to be inserted without first having to draw the scissors off the table, at twelve and sixpence each. The common cutlery is rude and rough, but remarkably strong, and more durable than the common cutlery sent hither from England, the blades of the knives and scissors being of good wrought steel, and not of cast iron, as is generally the case with the English consignments. A very serviceable clasp knife is to be had for threepence; English trash being shipped largely to Leghorn, for Africa, at two and ninepence the gross of knives, and locks being also sent hither at threepence a dozen, and a discount allowed, in some cases, of 60 per cent. on that price! Some good, but very elaborate, carving knives were displayed, with open-work in the blades; but if table-knives are desired of good quality and elegant style, they must be had from England. In general, the articles of iron and steel in common use in Italy are strong, but rude and clumsy, although some emulator of Birmingham has sent a lot of tiny pen-knives, of excellent workmanship, three-eighths of an inch in length. Nails of all styles, French, English, and native, are fully represented; and, though made by hand, are cheaper than the machine-made nails of England and America.

The display of iron bedsteads is particularly striking, many of those exhibited being of great size, and richly decorated with *plaques* of beautifully executed paintings, and other highly artistic ornaments. Others are small, neat, and compact; but all are polished or japanned, and present a surface as smooth and lustrous as that of highly-polished wood. In some cases, the bedposts are hollow; in others, solid. Their price would be considered high in England, although really low when their quality is considered. A very elegant bedstead, of black and gold, with beautiful paintings, is marked £13; an equally elegant table, to match, £2 14s.; a towel-horse, exquisitely finished, also to match, sixteen shillings. A very large and beautiful double bedstead of wrought-iron, highly polished, with tester, rods, and pulleys for curtains, and full of elaborate arabesques, composed of round rods, is marked at £32; the dryness of the Italian climate obviates all risk of rust. One of the most remarkable of these magnificent bedsteads imitates rosewood with perfect success; the posts are hollow, and seem to have been turned in a lathe; the foot and head boards are enriched with paintings and gilding, and the gilded cornice—extremely rich—has fine medallions, admirably painted, in its scrolls. This splendid affair is marked at £40. Perhaps the grandest of all these curious bedsteads is one made to order for Prince Carlo Bonaparte, of Rome, in German silver; a most elaborate and magnificent specimen, with scrolls, arabesques, cupids, eagles, angels, and foliage, really very beautiful, and of most perfect workmanship and finish; price not marked. The washing-stands are equally noteworthy in their way, as are also certain very neat and convenient little stands, to be placed in the corners of bedrooms or dressing closets, occupying no room, and yet so well provided with short projecting branches as to offer hanging-places for a great number of coats, dresses, or hats. This department infinitely outshines anything that has hitherto been attempted in the way of iron furniture by England and France. The painted iron garden-seats, composed of rustic work, vine leaves, and grapes, are also of great strength, and remarkably tasteful; they might be imitated with success by our makers.

In the cheap department is a wrought iron bedstead, 3 feet 6 inches, made out of square iron, bent into neat scrolls, on wooden castors, with simple brass ornaments, and of a finish far superior to anything seen in the common class of Birmingham bedsteads, marked at sixteen shillings. A full size double bedstead, painted blue, and finished in Birmingham style, is marked at eighteen shillings; and a neat strong, iron washstand, painted to match, with places for the jug and for the soap, one-and-eightpence. But if Italy leaves us out of sight, as she does, in iron bedsteads, she is very far behind us in brass ones, none of those here exhibited being comparable with those of the best Birmingham houses, though not so dear. A pretty novelty is the introduction of glass posts, as shown in a small tasteful bedstead, consisting of pale green opaque glass posts, the rest of the bedstead, and the ornaments that surmount the posts being of brass.

There are, in the gallery, some splendid brass castings, among others, a monumental fender, with syrens, angels, and most elaborate scroll work, four feet six inches in length, and three feet high at the ends, marked £120. The display of brass spoons, ladles, forks, pipkins, stewpans, coffee pots, and lamps, is extremely interesting, not merely for the low prices at which these things are marked, but for their excessively antique form and style. The lamps in common use here at this day, are facsimiles of those found in Pompeii, and have been in constant favour for upwards of 2000 years. They consist of an oil-vessel, with 3, 6, 9, or 12 lights, which slides up and down a central pillar, with a broad base, and a ring at the top to hold it by from the oil-vessel having chains terminating in an extinguisher, a pair of scissor-like snuffers, with a little box for the snuff, and a flat, pointed pin, to draw the wick up in the tubes. Still more primitive are the queer iron lamps for burning fat; some of them being shaped like the little clay lamps used in India, or like the bowl of a gravy-spoon, with a little lid through which the wick is drawn, and a rude handle; others, for the stables and kitchens, are small boat-shaped dishes, formed out of a bit of thin sheet-iron, turned up at the sides, with a groove at each end for the wick to stand up in, and a wire handle attached to both sides, at the centre, sufficiently long to allow of the lamp being held without burning the hand. A great massive water-cock is marked at £4; a price which certainly few persons, out of Italy, would be tempted to pay for it, and several highly elaborate samples of filed and cut out ornamentation, in brass and German silver, of no conceivable use, but marked at £8, £10, and £12 respectively.

The castors, trays, spoons, candlesticks, coffee pots, &c., in German silver, are about as good in quality as the articles of that description made in Birmingham, but are very much dearer.

Of the steam engines and other machinery here, some of which is in motion, little need be said but that they are inferior copies of their English prototypes. Enormous scales, steelyards, &c., are also exhibited, very strong and substantial, but of styles that have been long forgotten in England.

The Italian leathers, so much in demand in the Levant, Turkey, and Egypt, are well represented. Excellent grained carriage leathers are seen at 13s. 2d. per skin; white enamelled and varnished skins, of admirable quality and surface, at £1 3s. per skin; coloured skivers, a very good imitation of morocco, at £1 2s. 6d. per dozen; there are also goatskins imitating morocco, imitations of Russia leather, all of excellent quality, from Leghorn, Milan, Bologna, and Turin. The sole leathers at 9s. 8d. are also good, though not fully equal to the best English make, which latter is held in such high esteem here, that if you order a pair of shoes of an Italian shoemaker he is sure to tell you that he will give you "English soles."

A great number of carriages, of almost every description, including an elaborate two-seated *Americaine*, made to order entirely of wrought iron polished almost to the whiteness of silver, are exhibited in the octagon gallery. They are generally copies of English styles of twenty or thirty years ago, of very fair finish, and, with one or two exceptions, cheaper than they could be had in England. As a proof of the aptitude of the Italians for industrial production, I may mention that Mr. John Parker, formerly the foreman at Messrs. Wright's, of Saltley, is now building, here in Florence, railway carriages of far superior finish to the carriages of the same description, which, his establishment not having sufficient machinery to enable him to turn out carriages as fast as wanted, he is now importing from Saltley. At present, owing to this deficiency of machinery, Parker's carriages are somewhat dearer than those of Messrs. Wright; but as soon as he shall have completed the machinery of his establishment he will turn out better carriages than those of that world-renowned house, and at a lower price.

It is rather amusing to English eyes, to recognise an old friend in the shape of a Bayswater omnibus, among the vehicles of this department. The 'bus in question is one of those which were named "prison vans" by unappreciating cockneys, in which each passenger had a little "solitary confinement cell" to himself, and which were soon taken off the line, as people refused to get into them. Its Italian inventor has consoled himself (let us hope) for this disappointment, by sending his unsuccessful invention to figure here on the present occasion.

Most of the harness exhibited is rather too flashy and ornamental for English taste, though it is of very good quality and finish; but that of Talamucci, who took a medal in Paris, in 1855, is not only in perfectly good taste, but is of a quality fully equal to anything that could be shown by the first London houses.

A few good saddles, and some very neat cigar-cases, complete the representation of Italian workmanship in this line.

Florence, November 3.

It is really touching to hear the exclamations of delighted surprise with which the Italians of the various provinces now behold, often for the first time, the products of their brethren.

"Have you seen the wonderful things in Aventurine, and the marvellous mosaics from our poor Venice?" you may overhear as you wander through the building. "Yes, that I have! Why, they are actually more beautiful than those of Rome. Noble Venice! Well, her turn will come, some day or other, *la poverina*."

"And who ever dreamed of Naples being capable of turning out such splendid woollen cloths?"

"Who, indeed! no one in the rest of Italy ever heard of this industry having taken root there; and how admirable they are! But there is really no end to our discoveries about ourselves and our Italy!" And so on.

The Neapolitan cloths are, indeed, of admirable quality, beautiful surface, close, soft, invisible texture, capitally dyed, and vouched for by competent testimony as wearing remarkably well. The finest pieces in the long and splendid lines of cloths (of almost every make known in England, and called, for the most part, by English names, as "pilot," "cashmere," "moleskin," &c., but generally misapplied) from the province which is getting so joyfully rid of its reactionary brigandage, are not ticketed, but judging from those that are, may probably be had at much the same price as their congeners from Bologna, Turin, Florence, and other centres of this industry. Among these are superb, soft thick great coat cloths, at from ten to twelve shillings; others, with two distinct surfaces, the minor one of long tufted fur-like wool, ten shillings; castors, of excellent taste, quality, and weight of wool, five feet wide, nine and fourpence, a gray mixture, with thick white under-surface; pilot cloths, of such admirable quality, as to be absolutely waterproof; coarse, rough, black, and gray broad-cloths, of excellent quality, for military overcoats, five shillings, narrow cloths, and three-thread tweeds for trousers, good substantial, and with an excellent face, but dearer than ours, being at ten shillings, about equal to ours at seven; capital strong, handsome cloths, for army officers' cloaks, at eight shillings, in warmth and durability, worth fully double any English make at that price; coarse broad-cloths and tweeds, from Turin, for soldiers' clothing, at nine shillings; double-surface cloths from Casella, gray with white inner face, gray and plaid, &c., woven in one, and dispensing with the necessity of linings; magnificent moletons for great coat linings, very superior to the English makes, but dearer, with various tissues for linings, generally inferior in softness and flexibility to the good English make. A careful examination of the display of cloths shows a lack of those kinds which constitute the very finest West of England cloths; but a superiority over English middle qualities, and a still more marked superiority in the quality of the cheaper makes over those of England; even the very cheapest being made entirely of wool. For instance, the Italian tweeds will stand any amount of wetting without shrivelling, as ours are apt to do on the slightest provocation. A good-made English tweed is sold here, the Italians having a general desire to get hold of English goods; and so possessed are they with the idea that our cloths must be better than their own that when they have bought an English tweed, and found it shrink after a wetting, they insist upon it that they have been imposed upon by the dealer, and persist in believing the unsatisfactory article to be of Italian manufacture instead of English!

The superiority of the great mass of the Italian cloths (resulting from the fact that the Italian makers have not yet become initiated into the various ingenious processes by means of which inferior materials are worked up, in obedience to the public demand for "cheap" goods, to the delusive appearance of a quality above them), is nowhere more strikingly evident than in the clothing of the army and the national guard, which bodies are vastly better clothed than our troops of the line and volunteers; the cloth worn here being so much thicker and more closely woven as to average a difference of weight of fully 25 per cent. on each uniform.

Gay Balmoral petticoats of tasteful patterns, ample width, and all wool, equal in every respect to the French ones at 30f. are here to be seen marked at 11f. The twilled flannels and merinos, molletons, for underclothing, are deliciously soft and elastic, but dearer than the best English makes. Woven underclothing of a commoner description is of excellent quality, and about the same price as in England.

The blankets here are utterly inferior to those of England; the woollen shawls are hideous, harsh, and dear; the carpets, a wretched imitation of Kidderminster, on a par with the worst of the horrors perpetrated by Scotland for exportation, are simply beneath contempt, while marked at prices fully as high as those of good English *brussels*. At the finer kinds of carpet, Italian makers do not appear to have tried their hands.

No woollen dress fabrics are exhibited, excepting a few of the very commonest character, ugly and poor, but cheap. In exporting woollen goods to Italy, English makers would have to contend very closely with Belgium, whose qualities and prices would render her a formidable competitor in the Italian market. France, where woollen goods are much dearer, could do nothing here.

The display of linens is very brilliant. Nearly all are hand-woven, and all are equally free from admixture of cotton, and from "dressing." The threads are always round, firm, and strong; the patterns, less elaborate than in England and France, are tasteful and varied; and the damasked articles have a soft creamy look, and a luxurious softness to the touch which makes them sufficiently tempting to amateurs. Melano (near Turin) sends unbleached yard-wide damask towelling, from 10d. to 1s. 1d.; table cloths, 8 feet wide, 2s. 9d. per yard. Florence: queer, coarse black and white mixtures, for trousers, at 6½d.; strong kitchen towelling, 2½d.; coarse soft damask tablecloths, at 11s. 8d. Siena: coarse twilling, 4 yards wide, at 3s. 4d.; brown holland, extremely close and fine, over 3 feet wide, 1s. Pisa: coarse jeans, 5½d. Macerata, which shines in damasked towelling, sends very fine thick towels at 1s. 10d., and others, of magnificent thickness and beautiful face, at 2s. 4½d. Catania rivals Macerata. Masacchio sends towellings, very fine and close, but without lustre; damasked and plain, from 1s. to 1s. 3d.; heavy shirtings, 1 metre wide, at 1s. 8d.; unbleached ditto, 1s. 2d.; coloured linen for waistcoats, 1s. 9d. per yard. Sarno sends very strong twilled jeans, something over 2 feet, from 1s. 3d. to 2s.; a tablecloth, 8 feet wide, 8 metres long, at 19s. 2d.; thick towels at 9d.; very fine ones, 1s. 6½d.; and exquisitely soft damask ones at 2s. 4d. Florence exhibits a handsome damask tablecloth, 10 feet by 12, at 24s.; and one 12 feet by 26—a very handsome affair, with rich border and good pattern—bought by the King, eight guineas; and a third, less elegant, but soft and strong, 8¼ feet by 14 feet, £2 3s. The Industrial Charity-house of Pisa sends a tablecloth of magnificent quality, 20 feet by 10, £4; Egg, of Piedimente d'Alife, sends Irish linens, extremely fine, close, and even, 2¼ feet wide, at from 1s. 4d. to 2s. 4d.; Brescia, Pontodera, Prato, Florence, &c., send tapes, and thread of every degree of fineness, from twine to hair, bleached and unbleached.

Naples also sends very fair cotton damasks, for curtains, from 10d. to 2s. 10d.; Milan sends rough and strong-coloured fabrics for peasants' trousers and gowns, from 9½d. to 1s. 10d.; Egg exhibits excellent longcloths, yard wide, at 8½d.; strong ditto, 7½d.; good shirting, ¾-yard wide, 6½d. and 7½d.; strong pocket handkerchiefs, with a gay red border, nearly a yard square, 3s. 8½d. the dozen. The Penitentiary of Alexandria sends a queer mixture of horse-hair and cotton, for stocks, 1s. 3d. Very good gold and silver tapes are shown at from ½d. to 2d. per yard; gold and silver faced damasks, for theatrical costumes, excellent quality, 3s. per yard; good cotton twilling for mattresses, 9½d.; cottons with silk faces, very handsome and showy, for cheap waistcoats, 4s. Maggiore, Narboli, and Seneglio seem to excel in Marseilles quiltings, of admirable quality and remarkably cheap, including bed-quilts of extreme lightness, adapted to very hot climates. Pisa sends cheap, ugly, hard ginghams at 6d.; furniture damasks at 1s. 4d., and good cotton velvets. There are a good many hideous prints, copied from the worst of the Manchester goods made for Leghorn, at 6½d.; strong, ugly ginghams, made dark "not to soil," at 2s. 1d. the dress; pretty cotton reps for curtains, ugly dear muslins from Milan, Canton flannels, good Turkish bath towels, and cotton wool and thread in all stages.

Sicily already produces a good deal of short-fibre cotton, and might be made to furnish a large proportion of the cotton made up in Italy. At present the greater portion is procured from America. Common woven undergarments, very elastic, sewn, from Turin, are marked 16s. the dozen drawers, and shirts at 14s. per dozen.

The silks—plain, figured, and brocaded—the satins, velvets, and rich fabrics of silk and gold, for room-hangings and church vestments, fully maintain Italy's old renown in these branches. The variety of designs is less striking than in France, and though the richer qualities equal, if they do not excel, the finest products of Tours and Lyons—the plainer styles offer a less glossy and brilliant surface; but their quality is immensely superior to the corresponding fabrics of England and France, not a particle of gum, sugar of lead, and other adulterating substances being employed in their manufacture. An Italian silk will, therefore, bear wetting with much better temper than French or English ones, and will outwear at least three of them. They are cheaper than French or English silks, but as the prices are not affixed, I am unable to give their exact cost.

The ribands are handsome, substantial, and equally free from adulteration; their patterns are, however, less varied, and less elegant than those of the leading French and English houses.

One of the most remarkable displays here is that of Leghorn bonnets, a few of which transcend, in fineness and evenness, the wonderful "flats" exhibited in 1851 and 1855. A miraculous affair, bought by the King, and honoured with a medal, is so fine that it is really difficult to distinguish the tiny films of straw one from another, without a microscope. All Tuscany is busy weaving these wonderful "flats," almost all the women of the lower classes practising the art when not otherwise engaged. Samples of the straw are shown; a very fine, fragile-looking, small species of wheat, which is bleached along the banks of rivers and brooks, gathered into bundles, and made over to the plaiters. The same wheat grows equally well in Naples and Sicily; but cannot be used for this purpose out of Tuscany, as it invariably becomes spotted during the process of bleaching when carried on in the waters of any other Italian region.

The Genoese guipures are extremely rich, surpassing those of any other country; but the attempts at Brussels and Chantilly laces, and their would-be dosies, are not to be named with the productions of France and Belgium for the real article, and of Nottingham for the imitated. The embroidered shirt-fronts, handkerchiefs, &c., are also immeasurably behind the French, both in grace of design and execution, from which remark, however, must be excepted one splendid handkerchief absurdity, the border of which is wrought into a marvellous point de venise, the threads constituting the central bit of *batiste* also forming the border.

One rich cape of guipure is marked at £14; a set of fine broad flounces, at £2000; one superb *berthe* at £2400; and a set of flounces at £3620.

The stockings exhibited are bad and dear. The hats are inferior to those of the best French makers, with the exception of the felt ones, which are as superior to the French as the French are to ours. A good many oddities, embroideries, elaborate patchwork, things that look like jelly-bags, made of enormously thick, and which I am positively assured are *not* jelly-bags, but men's nightcaps, odious bonnets, ugly artificial flounced corsets, shoes, gaiters, belts, a complete suit of non-inflammable amianthus, whose wearer, had he lived in their days, might safely have ventured a visit to Shadrach and his companions, and very elaborate wigs, not equal to those of Paris, complete the enumerations of objects destined to figure in the service of the "outer man" and woman.

The Italian writing-paper is remarkably strong and cohesive, and offers a more agreeable and vellum-like writing surface than English or French paper of the same price. Of the more *recherché* letter and note papers in which England so far excels the rest of the world, there is not a trace in the Italian Exhibition.

About half the paper of Italy is made by hand, and the other half by machinery. The oldest paper-mills of Italy—those of Miliani, of Fabriani, near Ancona, which date from the end of the fourteenth century, and have always been famed for the firmness and whiteness of their products—belong to the first class. The largest of the paper-mills in which machinery is used, and indeed the largest in Italy, are those of Avondo, Brothers, of Sesia, where are ten machines, twenty-six cylinders, and four hundred workmen, with an annual production of sixteen millions of kilogrammes. Next in importance are those of Lima and Co., near San Marcello, employing three hundred men; and those of Jacob and Co., at Rovereto, employing two hundred and fifty men, and producing to the amount of 909,000f. yearly.

The samples of book-binding are extremely poor, not one could stand in comparison with the splendid achievements of the great London and Paris bookbinders.

The best bindings, equal to good third-rate binding in London or Paris, are those of Villa and Co., at Rome, and of Messrs. Giannini, of Florence.

Most remarkable, however, are the specimens of chirography here exhibited, excelling anything your correspondent has ever seen in that line. The imitations of old printing, by which missing pages and frontispieces of rare books, from the earliest times of printing, down to our own day, are so close, that authoritative bookworms and collectors declare it to be impossible to distinguish the written from the printed pages. The hue of old paper, parchment, or vellum, in these restorations, is also imitated with as much skill and success as the text itself.

The samples of ink are said to be very good; but the sealing-wax is decidedly inferior to the best English make.

Remarkably tasteful coffers and picture-frames are exhibited, of ruby velvet, with delicate wreaths of foliage, flowers, and arabesques, in stamped leather and gutta percha, infinitely finer than the attempts in that way so often seen in England, and forming a rich and appropriate style of ornament for libraries and dining-rooms.

The glue is pronounced excellent by good judges; the soaps are very good, but a trifle dearer than in England; the wax and stearine candles are excellent, and the liqueurs, cheeses, dried meats, and fruits, preserves, bonbons, and confectionery, all appeared to be of good quality, but are not priced. The two latter articles are inferior to the artistic products of Paris, Dijon, and the other noted French centres of production. The chocolate, also, is immeasurably inferior to that of the French makers.

The Exhibition, which, since the change in the weather is decidedly too windy for comfort, is increasingly popular notwithstanding the gales to which it treats its visitors. Tuesdays have been converted into "three-franc," days, thus ensuring comparative ease of locomotion to persons who choose to pay for it. The payments from the opening to the present date, have averaged £120 daily; rather more than was expected.

Florence, November 10.

The classes of the Italian Exhibition devoted to ores and minerals, earths, stones, and clays are extremely rich, full, and well-arranged. Iron and its associated minerals figure, of course, in the first rank of this department; and among the ores are specimens of iron pyrites, and sulphate of iron, from Elba, both of which are particularly fine. The samples of manufactured iron show that the Italian makers, though working on a limited scale, contrive to turn out iron which, while inferior to the Swedish, is, in some cases, superior to the English makes. Elba sends plates and wire for nails, and Rome sends round bar iron, all of which have taken medals. The latter about an inch thick, and three feet long, is twisted into an elaborate knot, showing its toughness and flexibility. The Italian nails, as already remarked, are better and cheaper than ours, though made by hand; but in chains and screws, and in general in manufactured articles, the Italian makers are inferior to those of England. The copper ores are as carefully arranged as the iron ones, and are so rich that the principal copper-works, those of Messrs. Hall and Co., are said to return a clear profit of 75 per cent. Sulphur, which constitutes one of the principal elements of the natural riches of Sicily, is also well and fully represented, although the crystals are not of the finest character. The principal owner of the Sicilian sulphur mines presented several hundreds, of remarkable size and beauty, some years ago, to a distinguished American statesman and *savant*, by whom the greater part of the collection was distributed among the Smithsonian and other scientific institutions of the United States. One of these splendid crystals, believed to be the finest in existence, and known as "the kohinoor" among American naturalists, is perfect at both ends, boasts a length of two inches, and a diameter of one inch and a half, and is united at its centre to a considerable group of *similar* though smaller crystals. These mines are still more valuable than the copper ones, yielding a net *minimum* profit on the capital invested of 100 per cent.

Perhaps the most curious substance among the numerous earths and clays of Italy is the white powdery clay, of which the renowned Tuscan "floating firebricks" are composed, and which is found, when examined with a microscope, to consist of excessively minute shells. The bricks made from this clay are excessively friable, yet stand the action of fire as no other class of firebrick is capable of doing, and are moreover so light that they float upon water. Extremely curious is also a little calcareous spongy stone, washed up only on the beach near the lighthouse above Messina, and which produces, spontaneously, several crops of delicious truffles, which grow on the stone.

The samples of building and ornamental stones, the veined marbles which are used here so largely for ornamental purposes, and the white marbles for sculpture, are rich and varied. Among them are specimens of the beautiful substances known as *pietre dure*, and employed in the fabrication of the matchless Florentine mosaics. The coloured marbles, beautiful as they are, are far less rich and vivid than those which are found in the ruins of Rome, and which were extracted from the same quarries, but at an earlier date. It has been observed, by a living geologist, that in the working of marble quarries newly opened, the veins of the stone first extracted, that is to say, from the surface of the bed, are far more beautiful and vivid than in that which is extracted when the excavations have gone deeper into the bed. It would therefore seem probable that the colouration of the marble is produced by some chemical action of the sunlight; and the superiority of the ancient marbles over the modern ones would thus seem to be due to the fact that they were obtained from the surface of the beds.

The show of Italian glass is not brilliant. The glass shades are whiter than ours, being free from the green hue so common in the latter, and the window glass is also whiter; but the surface of both is generally bad. The table glass is scanty and poor, chandeliers, &c., ditto. Only a few specimens of looking-glass are to be seen, and these are exhibited solely as *motifs* for the superb frames in which they are set. The cut glass is of the fine diamond cutting seen in English relics of fifty years ago. The embossed, amber, and gilded glass are far inferior to those of Birmingham; the engraved glass is a century behind the exquisite shadings of the French makers, and the few copies exhibited of Bohemian glass are of inferior quality. Messrs. Chance and Osler may safely join the chiefs of St. Gobain and St. Quentin in the performance of a self gratulatory quartett not likely for the present, at all events, to be disturbed by any achievement of Italian rivalry. Venice sends eight ugly, but very wonderful bouquets, bought by the King, the flowers of which are made of spun glass; also beautiful veined and figured glass, and imitations of aventurine not to be distinguished from the real stone. The manufacture of the veined opaque glass used for smelling-bottles, paper knives, vases, &c., is a secret; but the figured glass is made by forming a roll, or faggot, of the threads of coloured glass, from ten to twenty, or more if needed, being so disposed that their ends make up the image to be pourtrayed. The threads are then welded together and drawn out into a roll thirty or forty feet long; after which the roll is cut into thin slices by machinery, each slice of course presenting the same little picture, portrait, flower, star, or geometrical figure, formed by the juxta-position of the threads of which the roll is composed, set in a surrounding film of ordinary glass, which completes the surface and forms the ground of the design. Myriads of little portraits of the King, Cavour, and "Gallobardi," as the lower classes of the Tuscans and Neapolitans call the Hero of Caprera, are thus sliced off and set in brooches, shirt-pins, rings, studs, and so forth, for "popular" wear.

A very interesting department of the present Exhibition is the portion of the supplementary galleries devoted to the display of cheap goods. The excellent iron bedsteads, at marvellously low prices, to be seen here, have been described in a former letter; and, to give an idea of the rest of the articles displayed, I copy the following jottings from my note-book. Great gouty umbrellas, of extensive surface, covered with a very cheap oiled cotton, that would make a capital covering for garden-frames, 1s. 6d.; quilts, shoes, hats of beaver, felt, and straw, amazingly cheap, except the last, which are one-fourth dearer than corresponding English ones; yellow earthenware, of Etrurian origin, identical in all respects with the domestic crockery in vogue here upwards of 2000 years ago, laughing at fire, and nearly equal in durability to iron, and including the queerest old-world little pipkins, costing only a fraction or two of an English penny; board shallow stewpans, with two handles and a cover, 8d. each; and platters, dishes, basins and jugs equally strong and proportionally cheap. Among the stoves, of earthenware and terracotta, of which many patterns are to be seen, is one for the kitchen, with a water-boiler, two ovens—one being lined with iron for cooking, the other with brick for baking bread—and the entire surface forming a hot dresser for stewing, is marked at £5 2s., and would cost in the consumption of wood or charcoal, but the tenth part of the cost of an English kitchen fire. Tiny earthen stoves, for enabling bachelors to heat water, make coffee, boil eggs, or stew soup, are to be had at 7½d.; and kitchen matches, of straw, at one halfpenny per 1000. The straw baskets are of various styles, ornamental ones, very prettily trimmed with bits of coloured cloth or cotton, and that might very well take their place in a morning parlour, or boudoir, from 5s. to 10s., according to size; osier market-baskets, with two lids, 8d. each. Saddle-trees, of English makers of half a century ago, £1 per dozen. Rolls and sheets of excellent veneer, oak, mahogany, &c., upwards of four feet in width, 6d. to 6½d. per square yard. Capital large horse-brushes of broom-corn, £3 per 100. The only bedroom furniture exhibited is extremely poor, and not cheap; but the chairs are very good, and wonderfully low in price, large and neat kitchen chairs, with rush or straw seats, 1s. each; others, smaller, but prettier, at the same price; rude, but extremely strong chairs, 1s. 3d.; very pretty walnut chairs, with seats of matting, quite good enough for ordinary bedrooms, 3s.; light and elegant beechwood chairs, which, if polished, might stand very well in ordinary parlours, 3s. 3d.; extremely pretty walnut chairs, with fancy seats of plaited straw, 4s. 2d. These chairs are all tied in pairs, and the guardian of this establishment declares that the prices I quote are for pairs of chairs, and not for single ones; but this assertion appears to me not credible, as the prices indicated are extremely low for single ones. There are fancy lantherns, for candle-ends, made of white cotton sewn over a rough wooden frame, 8d. each; cheap books and maps in relief, for the blind, and others, also very cheap, for popular use. Besides these, there are a vast number of miscellaneous articles; turnedware, farm implements, tools, children's toys, cheap games, &c., that would take me too long to enumerate. The Florence Building Society exhibits plans and coloured elevations of the very handsome and commodious edifices devised by it for labourers' dwellings, and which, while avoiding everything that looks like almshouse style, will cost a very small sum to erect; cheerful, handsome, palace-like structures, completely eclipsing Prince Albert's attempts in this line.

A suite of sheds and rooms, slightly run up with planking, has been fitted up by an eminent Tuscan agriculturist, the Chevalier Toscanelli, to represent the various departments of a farm, and the rooms of a farmer's cottage. A coloured map of his estate hangs in one of the rooms, showing the peculiarities of the land, accompanied by a complete set of account-books, enabling visitors of enquiring mind to ascertain exactly the *pros* and *cons* of farming in Tuscany, on the system adopted by the chevalier. It is impossible to imagine anything more primitive, clumsy, heavy, awkward, and wasteful of time and labour than are the implements, tools, farm furniture, vehicles, and all the working arrangements set forth, and in which the want of iron is everywhere visible. The barns, the hayricks, the wheelbarrows, the ploughs, the very yoke and buckle, of which only a magnificent Tuscan ox could endure the weight, the funny red carts, consisting of a wooden frame, with a bottom of knotted rope, and a couple of great straddling wheels half a mile apart, the old-world well, the *incredible clumsy* roller, the *enormous* oriental-looking earthen jars for wine and oil. Bating, in substance and style, and shape, from somewhere about 3000 years ago, the uptorn root of a forest tree, with its clusters of pollared shoots, might have performed its present office of drying clothes on Mother Eve's washing-days. The arrangements of the peasant's kitchen and sleeping-room are equally primitive, but not altogether lacking in rude comfort. The rooms are lofty, as is the wont in this land of noble lines and grandiose proportions; the windows are unglazed, with shutters for cold nights and bad weather; the floors are of earth; the table consists of a plank laid on two blocks; copper spoons and forks are stuck into slits made for the purpose in a square of canvas hung against the wall; the platters and saucepans are of the fireproof Etrurian ware that figures so conspicuously in the "Economical Department," the rude bedstead is heaped high with feather-beds; the linen, strong and serviceable, is all home-spun; on the wall are the farmer's broad beaver hat and gay waistcoat, and the wonderful gold earrings, chains, rings, bodkins, and necklaces of his wife and daughters, as they will show themselves on Sundays and festive days. It is difficult to describe these singular earrings, consisting of thin flat pieces of gold, cut into open work patterns, extremely fantastic, and apparently very heavy. Each year's earnings are invested by the Tuscan *Contadin* in a new bit of gold plate, which she hangs on to the bottom of the last year's addition, until the extraordinary things come at last to look like some insane pendulum of an eight-day clock, in a new string of pearls to add to her neck gear, and new filigree ornaments of solid gold and silver for their hair and boddices. They all possess, moreover, for holiday wear, a broad flapping hat of the fine Leghorn braid, varying in cost from five to fifty pounds. The festa-costume of these women represents, therefore, a decent little fortune, which might, one would think, be more profitably employed in developing the resources of their husband's farm, or in adding to the domestic comforts of their homes.

The Italian landowners appear to take great interest in agriculture; and few departments of the present exhibition are better represented than that of woods, seeds, roots, dried plants, &c., the collections of which are unusually full and well arranged. Each specimen is accompanied by beautiful coloured engravings, showing the plants and trees as in life; the soil most favourable to their cultivation, and various other particulars highly interesting to persons engaged in agricultural or botanical pursuits.

The landed estates of Italy are no longer entailed. The law compels fathers to divide a certain proportion of all their property among all their children, leaving the remainder to be disposed of by him at his pleasure. He may thus, if he choose, leave his landed property to one child, provided he possess sufficient property of other descriptions to provide for the other children the share of inheritance prescribed by the law. Strange to say, the widow, if not possessed of property in her own right (revertible to her on the husband's death), or provided for by marriage-settlements, has no other claim on his estate than that which he may have left to her by his will. Should he have died intestate, the law ignores her existence.

The landed estates are worked by tenants who pay their rent in kind; on many estates, the farms of which they are composed have been in the hands of the same tenant-families for many generations; and in many districts a strong feeling of mutual attachment still prevails between the peasant tenants and the family of the landlord. When it is remembered that one-third of the total surface of Italy is still the property of priests, monks, and ecclesiastical confraternities, and that these people have, in all ages, possessed the knack of getting hold of the richest land, and the sunniest and most fertile slopes, it will be readily understood that the agricultural interests of the new kingdom have as much to hope for from the inauguration of the new order of things, as those of its industry, commerce, and politics, which are counting so fully, and so reasonably, on a brilliant and prosperous future.

Florence, November 16.

The Italian fashion of giving you grated cheese with your soup, which foreigners appear generally to end by adopting, has just been the means of putting me in possession of an anecdote which seems to me too good to be lost, and of which I therefore at once make over the benefit to your readers.

A friend ——, who holds an important diplomatic position at a foreign Court, and who had adopted with enthusiasm the fashion just referred to, when travelling recently with his family in Egypt, on the borders of the desert, for which they were bound, stopped one evening at a wretched little inn, kept by an Italian. When summoned to state what he could furnish for supper, the host, ambitious of showing himself equal to the honour of receiving so distinguished a party, proposed various delicacies, each of which when ordered, was found to exist only as a figure of speech. The possibilities of the establishment being at length reduced, by the reluctant admissions of its master, to soup and eggs the party resigned themselves merrily to the necessities of the position, only entreating that these viands might be served up as speedily as possible.

In due course of time the landlord again presented himself before his guests, without the eggs—which he was fain to confess were also a myth—but with a snowy napkin on his arm and holding triumphantly aloft a great dish of smoking *minestra*, which he proudly placed upon the table.

"Excellency," said the landlord in his most respectful tones, as he placed himself behind the stool occupied by the head of the party, "will you have the soup with cheese, or without?"

"With cheese."

"Excellency, will you have it grated or plain?"

"Grated."

"Excellency, we have no grater!"

"Well, give it us plain."

"Excellency, *we have none plain!*"

The rain has been coming down here for a week past in a steady soak, worthy of the Welch valleys, or the humid regions of the lake district, and proving that *Firenze la bella* (if so desperate a pun may be permitted) in her least brilliant moments, may still claim to be considered as a "*raining* belle!" The bed of the Arno, dry and stony after the eight months' drought which has parched up this part of Tuscany, and which looked in the distance like a broad, deserted highway from the heights round the city, is now rapidly filling, and will shine like a silver riband when the sun comes out again. The highest peaks of the Apennines have put on their snow mantles; the leaves are growing yellow and thin, and the wind sweeps along these high, narrow streets as though possessed with a personal spite against all whom it meets. But this fit of atmospheric ill-temper will probably not last very long; and we may again have brilliant blue skies, and the sunny sides of the streets at a spring temperature, in the course of a few days.

General Cialdini has paid the Exhibition a visit on his way back to Turin; and both Italians and visitors from other nations are constantly arriving on the same errand. The feeling of all who have seen what Italy has been able to do without special preparation—for it is said that nothing in the entire Exhibition was prepared on purpose for it, but that the various exhibitors have simply contributed what they happened to have ready when the sudden demand was made to them to show what Italy could produce—seems to be, first, surprise that a country whose productive energies have been so long crushed, wasted, depressed, or ignored, could do so much, and, next, the conviction that Italy is destined to take a place in the foremost ranks of industry and art, and that the Universal Exhibition which you hear of on every hand, as to take place in the Italian capital, whatever it may be, in 1871, will prove to the rest of the world that Italy has good reason for holding that conviction.

In the department of chemical substances the Italian exhibitors make a very creditable show, the products being numerous and varied, and of good quality. The names of Albani, Boella, Sclopis of Turin, Venzano of Genoa, Battoni of Ferrara, Conti of Leghorn, and Strozzi of Pontasieve, have appeared with honour at the Exhibitions of London and Paris, several of them having taken the gold medal in both those cities; others have taken medals at the local exhibitions that have been held in various parts of Italy in less auspicious days.

Arms of all kinds—cannon, revolvers, muskets, bayonets, and swords—occupy a conspicuous place in the Octagon gallery, and among them especial notice is claimed by the Cavalli cannon, whose conical shells, thrown from a distance of over 4000 metres, penetrated the casemated powder-magazines of the fortress of Gaeta, and thus caused the surrender of the place. The specimen exhibited here is not of the largest size, being little over 10 feet in length. It is loaded at the breech, which is of solid iron, 2 feet square, or rather a cubic mass of these dimensions. When the gun is loaded, the breech is closed by a slab of steel about 5 inches thick, there being a lateral opening for it to run through, distant about 6 inches from the breech. The carriage of this gun is so arranged that, as in the case of mortars, no rebound takes place. Some of the other firearms offer peculiarities of construction interesting only to those who make or to those *who use these weapons*; but all are of excellent material and good workmanship, the twisting of the barrels being in general exceedingly elaborate, and indicating very skilful manipulation on the part of the workmen. The damascenium of the blades is also of remarkable beauty; and the same tendency to a lavish outlay of ornamentation, in the way of niello-work, inlayings of the precious metals, and carvings of ivory, so observable in the weapons exhibited in 1855, is also visible here, though none of the murderous implements in the present show quite equal, in artistic beauty and elaborate finish, the arms then contributed by all the first European makers. Some of the weapons in the Florentine Exhibition are particularly interesting, as having been manufactured expressly for presentation to one or other of the two popular idols—the King and Garibaldi.

The new electro-telegraph of the Abbe Caselli, recently patented in England, is always surrounded by an admiring crowd, and is quite the most interesting piece of machinery here. This telegraph, which is set in operation by means of the galvanic battery, the movement being regulated, as usual, by a pendulum. This pendulum is suspended to an endless screw, a small steel hand being attached to its lower end, at right angles with it. Beneath it, parallel to it, and at right angles with the steel hand, is placed a metal plate upon which the despatch to be transmitted is written in ordinary ink. At the point of destination is a similar pendulum, suspended in the same way, and with a similar little steel hand attached, in like manner, to its lower end. Under this second pendulum, parallel to it, and at right angles with its little hand, is placed a sheet of prepared paper, upon which the transmitted despatch is to be received. When the telegraph is put into operation, the two pendulums vibrate simultaneously backwards and forwards across the surface of their respective sheets, descending a hair's-breadth lower at each vibration. Whenever, in its passage to and fro across the surface of the metal plate, the steel hand of the first pendulum comes in contact with the ink (which is a non-conductor), the electric current is transmitted to the second pendulum, and produces, through the steel attached to this second pendulum, a chemical action, which causes a stain upon the prepared paper in contact with it at each point of its surface touched by this second hand during the transmission of the electric current. The form of the letters, or other lines, traced in ink upon the surface of the metal plate at one end of the line, is thus reproduced, in successive rows of minute dot-like chains superposed one upon the other so closely as to show like a single stroke (unless examined with a microscope), upon the sheet of paper at the other end of the line. This mode of electro-telegraphing has been already attempted in England and France, but the despatches received were always so much blurred as to be scarcely legible, and the invention was therefore practically worthless. Professor Caselli has succeeded in causing an instantaneous suspension of the transmission of the electric current whenever the first pendulum is passing over those portions of the metal plate which are free from ink; so that the chemical action of the second hand, in its oscillations across the surface of the paper, takes place only at those points which are touched by it during the moments when the electric current is being transmitted. The blackened points of the sheet of paper consequently correspond exactly to the points of the metal plate that are covered by the ink, and present a *fac simile* of the writing, portrait, plan, pattern, &c., of the original despatch, which, by this most admirable development of the electro-telegraphic act, is reproduced with a perfect clearness and exact fidelity upon the paper at the farther end of the telegraphic line. The cost of establishing such a telegraph is, at present, rather greater than for the Morse and other telegraphs in ordinary use; but the machinery, when once established, is so easily managed that a child would suffice to work it, and the extra cost of the first setting up would, therefore, be very soon compensated by the greater economy with which it can be worked. The telegraph in question is in communication with Leghorn, and the rapid arrivals thence of messages transmitted in the handwriting of the senders, outlines of faces, &c., seem to afford inexhaustible amusement to the crowd that surround the instrument at the hours when it is made to work by its inventor.

From the electro-telegraph to the department of electro-plating, the transition is easy, but the results obtained by Italian skill are found to be altogether inferior to the magnificent products of the leading English electro-platers, with Messrs. Elkington at the head. The show of articles plated by the ordinary methods is equally inferior to the best class of Sheffield plating; nothing to be seen here being comparable with the products of the English firms, either in design, in beauty of surface, or in lustre.

In musical instruments, the show is respectable, but not first-rate. A good many pianos are exhibited, fully equal to those of the second-class English and French makers, but none that can compare with the *chef d'œuvres* of the piano-king, Erard, or the best makes of Broadwood, Collard and Collard, Pleyel, and Herz. Those of Lachin, of Padua, are the best in tone, but their touch is defective; Sievens, of Naples, succeeds with his trebles, but fails in his bass; Helzel, of Naples, is, in tone, not far inferior to Collard and Collard, but his instruments do not keep in tune, and soon spoil. Neat, small, upright pianos, by Symonino, of Turin, of 6⅔ octaves, in plain oaken cases, are advertised at 14 guineas; those of 7 octaves, at £28; they are of very fair tone and touch, and are said by competent judges to stand very well. Were it not for the heavy cost of transit, these useful little instruments would command a ready and extensive sale both in England and in France. A Sicilian organ builder, Di Lorenzi, has contrived a method of enabling the performer, by means of three levers attached to the keys of the organ, to increase or diminish the volume of each note at pleasure; a slight degree of pressure, raising the first lever, a stronger pressure raising the second, and thereby increasing the body of sound, and a still stronger pressure raising the third lever, and thus causing the emission of the loudest tone the instrument is capable of producing. Italy has no manufacturer of good harps, and but one of guitars. Guadagnini, of Turin, is the best maker of violins and violoncellos; Rocca, of the same city, the cheapest. The best double basses extant are those of Sgarbi, of Modena, who gives mellowness and apparent "age" to his instruments by rounding their keyboard. The flutes of Fornt, of Milan, are among the best in the world; Vinatiere, of Turin, is equally successful in the making of clarionets, and Gigioli, of Leghorn, in kettle-drums. Italy produces brass instruments superior to those of all other countries except Germany, one or two of whose best makers are confessedly the best in the world. Peletti, of Milan, the inventor of the enormous double bass, called the Pellitone, adopted in all the great bands, makes the best basses; the instruments of Roth, of the same town, are the best for instrumentation. Among the musical novelties is a writing and repeating organ, exhibited by Marzolo, of Padua, which is destined to swell the long list of unsuccessful attempts of this character; but sanguine expectations seem to be entertained of the probable success of another and very ingenious piece of complicated mechanism, consisting, it is said, of over two millions and a-half of pieces, but not completed, and which when attached to the keyboard of a piano is to note down in legible characters the most rapid and complicated music performed upon the instrument.

STELLA.

CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

[FROM W. H. RUSSELL, SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE "TIMES."]

Washington, November 8th.

As I am two days from Boston by mail, and the electric telegraph will carry the latest news up to the sailing of the packet on Wednesday, I shall not indulge in any speculations in reference to the news from the Great Expedition, meagre and unsatisfactory, and even doubtful as it is; but I may be allowed to record my opinion, from the tone of those in the public departments, that the success is not very decisive, and that the ships have been receiving a very warm reception. When I was in Port Royal, this spring, on Mr. Trescot's Sea Island, the advantages of the position and the probability of an attack struck me; but I was told that the inhabitants were aware of their danger, and that batteries had been erected to cover Beaufort and the banks of the river at the entrance of Port Royal. That was so far back as May. Since then the defences have probably been greatly strengthened, and although Broad River and Port Royal afford depth of water for any vessel except the very largest men-of-war, there is a bar on the branch to Beaufort which will prohibit the entrance of the heavy frigates of the expedition. I am informed there were twenty-eight vessels inside pounding away at the place; the town itself will no doubt be destroyed, but, even if the troops land and take possession of it, they will not find it of much use. There is—there can be—no intention of marching the force inland. If there should be any movement of the kind it will be a fatal error, for the country can be inundated at pleasure, and is, above all that I have ever seen, suited for defence, and the force would be too small to take military possession of the district. But if they land and entrench themselves at Beaufort they can cause immense inconvenience and constant anxiety to the Confederates, and they come close on Pocotaligo, which is a station on the railroad from Charleston to Savannah, and cut off the communication between these places.

The line runs through vast swamps and forests, rice fields, and half-cleared cotton plantations, spanning rivers and creeks, on wooden bridges easily destructible, and running for many miles on trestle work, so that it can be rendered useless by cutting the woodwork, or, better still, by flinging the rails into the water. The planters are scattered widely apart through this region, which becomes more cut up with water and rice fields as you approach Savannah. As there were materials for hutting on board the transports, it is probable the troops will endeavour to establish themselves in a fortified camp outside Beaufort, and, if so, they had better make a more eligible selection than they did at Hatteras. There all sorts of troubles have come upon them. It is positively affirmed that the 20th Indiana Regiment is to be withdrawn, and that the colonel is to be tried by court-martial. It will be a singular weakness if the United States abandon its barren conquest, but it is now discovered that Oregon inlet, in the same series of sandreefs, will permit egress and ingress to the vast inland navigation which the possession of Hatteras was intended to close. From the West there is the usual unsatisfactory and unintelligible farrago of telegrams. One fact seems clear, that General Fremont's dismissal has not produced as yet any of the serious inconveniences or dangers which were anticipated by his friends and his enemies. The part of his career which most became him seems to have been his retirement, and his conduct on taking leave of his troops. The American papers contain the results of the committee of inquiry into the management of his troops, and it is not possible to read it without coming to the conclusion that any General who permitted such frauds to be perpetrated—supposing always they are fully proved—was not fitted for the service of any State which could not bear periodical ruin at short intervals. His successor has a difficult game to play, and it is to be hoped he sees what it is more clearly than any one here can do. There are reports of two affairs in the West—one an expedition from Cairo against Columbus, in Kentucky, which was partially successful, though attended with heavy loss and followed by a retreat to their camp, on the part of the Federalists, after they had, as they say, taken guns they could not carry off, and destroyed the enemy's camp and stores. The other expedition was under the command of Colonel Oglesby, and "broke up" a camp of Confederates in Missouri, some sixty miles from Cairo. The loss of life at Belmont was considerable. This is all we can learn, except the old news that something great is going to happen.

"The army in good spirits; no battle expected at present." Such is a sensation heading in the papers to-day, of which an ill-natured person might say the apposition was argumentative, but it does not, nevertheless, correctly convey the state of the situation here. I have made a very curious collection of some of these same headings, as illustrations of the condition to which a portion of the cheap American press is reduced, and of the state to which it has brought its readers. The most degraded of these journals—one which is supposed to be in the pay of the South, and which certainly by the style of its advocacy brings the North into contempt and does much to damage the interests of Government abroad, advises us now and then to take it and its contemporaries as the only sources of information on which reliance can be placed. If we did, a more deluded people could not exist on the face of the earth, or one more distracted by contending statements, by the contorted falsehoods of the hour, by the assertion of to-day made to be contradicted to-morrow. The citizen of New York is quite accustomed by this time to find that the "glorious victory" of Monday turns out to be a defeat on Tuesday, and the "unabashed," though not the unscarred "Defoe" leers horribly as he hears the rush of the crowd outside his office after some big lie in a second edition, and pockets the cents of his dear public in the full knowledge that do what he may they will come to him again. It is a sort of mental dram-drinking—the "sensation" must be produced night and morning, and so many times in the day. The poor victims when the effects are over swear they will never touch a drop again, but the craving is insatiable, and at the accustomed hour off they run to the bar and swallow their moral juleps and cocktails notwithstanding their experience of their evil effects on the constitution. Had we listened to the advice tendered with such delicious impudence we should have actually taken Bull's Run as a victory, the surrender of Lexington as a splendid feat of arms, and a number of pitiful skirmishes as so many Vittorias or Waterloos. Many of these actions are brought on by the leaders on both sides, apparently without an object. General Scott was opposed to them; but, in fact, the Commander-in-Chief has as little power as the head of any other department over his subordinates, separated by thousands of miles from him. If he wants the power he must take it. It is announced in the papers that Major-General Havelock, of the British army, has tendered his services to the President, and that Captain Short, R.N., has been equally kind to Mr. Jefferson Davis. The rank of the former gallant officer, of whom, as brother of Sir Henry and uncle of the present baronet, one wishes to speak with every respect, must have been bestowed by some foreign Power or an unrecognised brevet. The latter officer is unknown to fame on the *Navy List*. But what of that? One man is as good as another; so is one story as bad as another. As a charming specimen, however, of the manufacturing ingenuity in that line of some of your contemporaries, take the veracious statement that Lord Lyons received Mr. Semmes, captain of the Sumter, in the Confederate navy, gave him an English passport, and introduced him to Mr. Seward at the State Department!

November 11.

Unless the Confederates obtain a signal success at Beaufort and force the Federalists into the sea it is plain they have been placed in a hazardous position. The end of the wedge will have been driven into "the peculiar institution" in its softest place. In those Sea Islands live vast populations of ignorant negroes, subject to the scanty and scattered whites, most of whom must be called away from their homes and plantations to form the Home Guard and Local Militia. It will be impossible, if they really desire to escape, to prevent them flocking to the Federal fleet and camp, and coercion may precipitate the country into the horrors of servile insurrection. Of the 40,000 inhabitants in Beaufort country 34,000 are slaves! There cannot be more than 1200 white men capable of bearing arms, of whom probably one-half are away in the Confederate ranks, leaving few, indeed, to look after the plantations and the blacks. If the Confederates can inclose their enemies with a living wall they may prevent the fearful calamities which impend over them; but the alarm and apprehension which must prevail all over the country and in the large towns cannot fail to add new horrors to war, and to fill every heart with fear almost as bitter and dreadful as death itself. But has the North considered what it will do in case there is a *levée en masse* of the slaves and that they form their unwelcome myriads upon the Federal camps? General Cameron's instructions to General Sherman authorise him in effect to protect such slaves as can get within the Federal lines, and Congress has declared those who have been employed by their masters on military works *ipso facto* freedmen. Suppose the 34,000 of Beaufort came inside the lines and the category? But, indeed, there is no settled policy in regard to this the most vital question of all after that of the actual contest. General Kelley, in Virginia, according to statements in print, confines all slaves who come to him till they are claimed by their masters. The navy department is in expectation of receiving despatches, the substance of which will be communicated to the papers in time for the sailing of the steamer from Boston on the 13th of November.

MELANCHOLY DEATH FROM THE KICK OF A HORSE.—On Monday evening a sad occurrence took place at the Sugar Loaf, by which a promising young man, named Thomas M'Donald, lost his life. After concluding the labours of the day, M'Donald and several parties who were engaged in working a threshing machine agreed to go out together for a ride. On returning, some of the party began to tamper with a mare, touching her on the flank, and causing her to kick and rear. It appears that M'Donald, while still seated in his saddle, received a severe kick from the mare, right over the navel. The poor fellow became very ill immediately, and it was evident that he had sustained serious internal injury. He grew gradually worse, and died on the same night.—*Maitland Mercury.*

DESTRUCTION OF HAY-STACK BY FIRE.—A valuable hay-stack, consisting of between seventy and eighty tons of prime oaten hay, the property of Mr. John Larnach of Rosemount, was totally destroyed by fire last Friday night. About eleven o'clock Mr. Larnach was informed by Mr. Duffy, railway inspector, that his stack was on fire. At first Mr. Larnach believed it to be the stubble that was burning, from the appearance of the fire in several places, but soon discovered it to be his hay-stack. There is a strong suspicion that the burning of this stack is the work of an incendiary.—*Scone correspondent of Maitland Mercury.*

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IMMIGRATION.

The following correspondence from Messrs. Parkes, Dalley, and the Immigration Commissioner, have been received by the Secretary for Lands, and were laid on the table of the Assembly yesterday afternoon:—

Government Emigration Board, 8, Park-street, Westminster, 26th November, 1861.

Sir,—I have to acknowledge your letter of the 21st September, stating that the certificate for the introduction of immigrants, delivered to the agent of the Australian Land Company under the Assisted Immigration Regulations of New South Wales, has been issued under misapprehension, and requesting that we would not act on that certificate if presented to us.

Your letter was received at this office on the afternoon of the 19th instant, but as far back as the 19th ultimo the certificate in question had been lodged with us by the Governor of the Australian Agricultural Company, and arrangements had been made by the company to engage miners to be sent out under it. As there was nothing on the face of the certificate inconsistent with the regulations, and as we had previously received similar certificates in favour of Archdeacon M'Encroe and Mr. Wilcox, we did not consider that we had any discretion as to the admission of the claim of the company, we accordingly informed the governor that we should be prepared to find passages for the emigrants the company might present to us under virtue of the certificate. On receiving your letter we immediately telegraphed to the gentleman employed by the company in collecting emigrants, to suspend his operations, and the same evening we informed the governor of the company that in consequence of instructions from the colony we must consider their operations under the certificate, so far as they depended on assistance from this Board, as brought to a close. But we added that, as in the interval between the receipt of the certificate, and of your letter, our faith had been pledged to find passages for certain emigrants we should feel bound to carry out our pledge to those individuals, although we could not accept any more. By the same post we directed the selecting agent to send us up a list of all those to whom up to that time promises had been made.

That list we have received. It shews a body equal to 115½ statute adults, and for so many of those as come forward (probably between 80 and 90), we propose to find passages in the Annie Wilson, which is appointed to sail from Birkenhead on or about the 21st of next month. We could not refuse to provide the passages promised to these people without a breach of faith, which would not only have been most cruel on the people, but would have been most discreditable to ourselves, and fatal to any future operations we might have to conduct. We feel confident, under these circumstances, that the Government of New South Wales will approve the course we have adopted, and that they will feel satisfied that if we have been unable to comply literally with their wishes, we have done so to the fullest extent which our duty to the public allowed us to do.

I may add that we have acted in the same manner in respect of the passage certificate 491, issued to Samuel Wilcox for eight statute adults—six of these having been nominated and approved before the receipt of your letter—will be provided with passages in the Annie Wilson, but the remaining two we have declined to accept.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) S. WALCOTT,

The Hon. the Secretary for Lands, &c., &c., Sydney, New South Wales.

London, November 18th, 1861.

Sir,—We have the honour further to report the progress made in the business of this office.

2. For the last fortnight both Mr. Dalley and Mr. Parkes have been in London, endeavouring to concert plans to render our exertions more effective in obtaining the objects of our mission. We have met with some difficulties which we did not contemplate in the provision of steerage passages for persons disposed to emigrate at their own expense. Shipping agents are unwilling to come under the operation of the Passengers' Act of 1855 unless a given number of steerage passengers can be guaranteed, and the minimum number that any agent has been induced to name is forty statute adults. Within the last few days we have entered into this definite understanding with Messrs. Houlder, Brothers, if we can guarantee the equivalent of forty statute adults, they will open the 'tween decks of their ships to steerage passengers, and not otherwise. Some other difficulties have required our anxious consideration.

3. We continue to receive numerous applications for free and assisted passages, and letters from all quarters of the United Kingdom, requiring all kinds of information. Within the last month we have received more than 200 letters from the neighbourhood of Manchester alone, and many of them from persons evidently of superior character. Very many of the applicants offer to defray part of the expense of their passages.

4. We have found much difficulty in making persons in humble life understand the assisted immigration system now in force. For this purpose we have adopted a circular, a copy of which is appended, marked A.

5. Having determined to make an organised effort to meet the proposal of Messrs. Houlder, Brothers, we have adopted a circular, to be addressed to persons who express an intention of emigrating at their own expense. We append a copy marked B.

6. Mr. Parkes reports that he has found a strong desire to emigrate existing in the colliery districts of Staffordshire. We append a copy of a letter on the same subject, received this morning from Nottinghamshire, marked C.

7. To enable you to judge of the character of the applications to us, we append six original letters, received by one morning's post, marked D, 1 to 6.

We have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servants,
HENRY PARKES,
W. B. DALLEY.

The Honorable the Secretary for Lands, &c., Sydney, New South Wales.

New South Wales Emigration Agency, 10, West Strand, London, 1861.

A.

Sir,—In reply to your letter the emigration agents beg to offer the following remarks in further explanation of the assisted immigration system of New South Wales.

1. That system is specially intended to be worked by the people of the colony, from whose public revenues the grants in aid of immigration are made. The moiety of the passage money, payable by private persons, must, therefore, be paid into the Colonial Treasury as already explained.

2. By this system it is considered that three principal advantages will be secured.

1st, The public immigration grants being thus supplemented from private sources, will be rendered more extensively beneficial.

2nd, The sums paid on behalf of immigrants are regarded as some guarantee of the respectable character of the persons so introduced.

3rd, The assisted immigrants will necessarily have some person, either as employer or friend, who will be interested in their welfare, to receive and advise them on landing in the colony.

4. You will see that the system does not contemplate such a case as yours. If you have no friend in Sydney the only way by which you could avail yourself of the assistance of the Colonial Government would be to find some responsible person who has an agent in Sydney (and there are many merchants and manufacturers who have such connections), to whom you might intrust the amount of the required deposit on your own account, and who would undertake to pay it into the Colonial Treasury for you. This cannot be done, however, through this office, which is established to afford information respecting New South Wales, to such persons as are disposed voluntarily to emigrate, and to whom the desire of permanently improving their condition in life is superior to the consideration of a free passage. The agents of the New South Wales Government, in supplying information, have deemed it part of their duty to explain the assisted immigration system as it exists, but, as you have already been distinctly informed, they are not empowered to provide free passages.

(5.) The whole of the information provided by the emigration agents at public meetings, and otherwise, has been throughout consistent with the explanation here given. It may be further pointed out that the inhabitants of New South Wales, consisting of only 350,553 souls, could not possibly find the money necessary for the removal of the tens of thousands in England who would gladly emigrate if they could do so without cost to themselves. It is proper to add that the assisted passages under the present system are so eagerly taken up that the votes of the legislature are now exhausted.

(6.) The assisted immigration deposits, namely £5 for a male and £3 for a female between twelve and forty; £8 for a male and £6 for a female between forty and fifty; £12 for males and females over fifty, and £3 for a male and £2 for a female under twelve, secure a steerage passage, including provisions, without other cost, and the immigrant is perfectly free when he arrives in the colony. The emigrant has of course to find his own outfit.

We are Sir, your obedient servants,
HENRY PARKES,
WILLIAM BEDE DALLEY.

B.

New South Wales Emigration Agency, 10, West Strand, London.

Sir,—In reply to your letter of the Emigration Agents beg to say that if, when you have finally decided upon going to New South Wales, you will communicate with this office, they will undertake to provide for you the required steerage accommodation in a first-class ship, without your being put to any further expense or trouble beyond the amount of passage-money and the cost of your removal to the port of embarkation. As an earnest of good faith in the transaction, however, they will require you to place in their hands, before they enter your name in their books, a deposit of £2 on each passage, which they in due course will pay over to the agents of the ship in reduction of the total amount of your engagement. The Emigration Agents will also undertake to inspect the accomodation of the vessels, and the quality of the provisions, and do all that can be reasonably done to ensure your comfort.

2. The steerage passage will be £15 15s. for adults, and half price for children under twelve years. The quantity of luggage allowed to each adult will be ten cubic feet. Passengers may if they think proper make special arrangements for the accommodation of families, but in such case they must themselves communicate with the agents of the ship.

3. All steerage passengers must provide themselves with the following utensils, viz.:—2 knives and forks, 2 table and 2 tea spoons, a metal plate, a hook pot, 2 drinking mugs, 2 cups and saucers and plates, a water can or bottle, and a few pounds of marine soap.

4. All packages must have the passengers's name distinctly marked upon them with the words "Wanted on the voyage," or "Not wanted on the voyage." They must be alongside the ship at least three days prior to the date of sailing.

5. First-class ships sail from London for Sydney about the 10th of each month, but to secure a passage it will be necessary to communicate with this office at least a fortnight before the time of sailing. The average length of the voyage may be set down at 90 days.

6. The following is the scale of victualling:—For third-class passengers—3½ lbs. biscuit, 1¼ lb. beef, 1 lb. pork, 1 lb. preserved meats, 3 lbs. flour, 6 ozs. suet, 1½ lb. raisins or currants, 1 lb. peas, 1 lb. rice, ½ lb. preserved potatoes, ½ lb. oatmeal, 2 ozs. tea, 1 lb. sugar, 6 ozs. butter, 1 gill vinegar or pickles, ½ oz. mustard, ¼ oz. pepper, 2 ozs. salt, 6 ozs. limejuice, 21 quarts fresh water. When fresh beef is issued, 1 lb. to each adult per day will be allowed; there will be no flour, rice, raisins, peas, suet, or vinegar during the issue of fresh meat.

Medical Comforts.—A supply of medical comforts will be put on board in the following proportions to 100 statute adults:—56 lbs. oatmeal, 20 lbs. best Indian arrowroot, 40 lbs. Scotch barley, 100 lbs. sago, 20 lbs. tapioca, 300 lbs. sugar, 30 lbs. preserved boiled beef, 20 lbs. preserved boiled mutton, 400 pints lemon juice, 24 bottles port wine, 12 bottles sherry, 66 gallons stout, 5 gallons brandy, 15 gallons vinegar, 12 dozen pints preserved milk, 4 gallons Sir William Burnett's chloride of zinc, ½ cwt. chloride of lime, ½ cwt. Collins' patent disinfecting powders, 2 cwt. marine soap.

We have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servants,
HENRY PARKES,
WILLIAM BEDE DALLEY.

C.

To H. Parkes, Esq.

November 16, 1861.

Sir,—Seeing the news from New South Wales, dated the 26th September, that owing to the miners at the Newcastle collieries having ceased working, the proceedings on their part have the effect of considerably raising the price of coals both at Sydney and Melbourne, to the great detriment of the colonist, I beg to say that I (and I might guarantee 100 more miners' colliers) would be glad to proceed to New South Wales, to there work the coal, providing we had the means, by loan or otherwise, so as to provide us a passage to the colony.

Providing you could advise or otherwise inform us as to the best means of obtaining a passage to Sydney, you will confer a ... on ...

Your obedient servant,
WILLIAM CARTER,
Hopers ... near Eastwood, Newthorpe, Notts.

London, 12th November, 1861.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward, for the information of the Government, a report of my proceedings in England since the date of the first despatch, signed by my colleague and myself.

I have addressed meetings in the counties of Berkshire, Kent, Surrey, Suffolk, Norfolk, and Hampshire. In each of the places of meeting I have obtained the use of the Guildhall, and in the majority of cases the chair has been taken by the mayor of the city.

In estimating the results of the movement already made, it is right that I should inform you of the circumstances which materially affect the possibilities of immediate success. There can be no doubt that in the agricultural counties of England, labour is at present by no means in excess of the requirements of employers, and, as a natural consequence, the sympathies of landed proprietors, and people of great influence, are not with those whose only object is a diminution of the labour of the country. I have been assured, by persons highly competent to form an opinion, that during the late abundant harvest some difficulty existed in procuring sufficient labour; and from the general indifference to the objects of our mission, manifested by those identified with the landed interests of the country, there can be no doubt that some apprehension exists of a deficient supply of labour in the agricultural parts of England.

Under these circumstances I have endeavoured as much as possible, both by means of public addresses and in the course of private interviews, to direct the special attention of the tenant farmers of limited means to the facilities afforded by the proposed Land system of New South Wales. The great advantages of the land system have been generally recognised, but at the same time it is of course necessary to explain that, however certain the inauguration of this system may be, it is as yet unsanctioned by an Act of Parliament; and as in furnishing a fair history of the administration of public lands in N. S. Wales it is necessary to observe that legislation upon the subject has not been characterised by undue precipitancy, some degree of hesitation is evinced in finally deciding before the policy of the Government becomes the law of the land.

I have the honour to inform you that in the intervals between the dates of the various meetings to which I have adverted, I have been occupied in the conduct of the business of this office.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. B. DALLEY.

The Hon. the Secretary for Lands, &c., &c., Sydney, New South Wales.

Birmingham, November 25th, 1861.

Sir,—Since the date of my separate report, B No. 1, October 24, 1862, I have held only two public meetings, one at Kidderminster and one at Leeds, both of which were numerously attended. I shall address another public meeting to-morrow evening, at Bilston.

(2) A considerable portion of the present month I have spent in London, in consultation with Mr. Dalley, and in arranging some difficulties that had arisen in the general business of our mission.

(3) In reporting my separate movements I find more and more every day that the most effective action lies in private intercourse with persons who are interested in the colony, either with the view of emigrating themselves or in promoting the emigration of others. While in London I had several conversations respecting New South Wales with men of established influence in political and literary life, and I was very much gratified by the warm interest in Australian progress and the broad views on the subject of colonization expressed by those eminent persons. In the country, too, I am beginning to find more persons of influence who offer me their cordial co-operation and assistance. But it is chiefly by personal communication with the emigrating class, frankly explaining to them the condition of the colony and their own prospects of success as colonists, and advising them according to the differing circumstances of their cases here, that the work indicated above is to be done. Of late, I have frequently had interviews with whole families of this class. Men come to me with their wives and a son or daughter, or perhaps a friend, lay their case before me, apparently with the utmost confidence, and explain their views in wishing to emigrate, which sometimes discover a long course of thought and inquiry on the subject. I am at present in communication with several families who reckon that, after removing themselves to Australia, they would have little capitals ranging from £100 to £600, and I have reason to believe that their lot will be cast among the inhabitants of New South Wales next year. In this way—travelling, corresponding, and giving personal interviews, I have been much occupied of late, and shall be for some time to come, in the Middle and Northern Counties.

(4.) These counties are so important in population, and the variety of their industrial interests, and have always been so distinguished for their progressive spirit and enterprise, and they are at the same time so intimately connected in trade and commerce with New South Wales, that it is to be regretted that more cannot be done to diffuse amongst their skilful artisans and intelligent agriculturists a correct knowledge of the colony. If we take the seven counties of York, Lancaster, Chester, Stafford, Derby, Warwick, and Worcester, they give us considerably more than one-third of the total population of England and Wales; and those valuable qualities of the English character, the disposition and ability to improve every art of industry, are nowhere to be met with more frequently than here; while their manufactures are unrivalled, their farms perfect models of cultivation, and everywhere you are struck by the vigorous character of the people. These facts of their condition are made apparent by the results of the late census. During the last ten years the progress made by some parts of England is scarcely perceptible, and five counties have actually, and very sensibly declined, while the advance of the seven counties named has been astonishingly rapid. The accompanying table will show their extent and increase of population—

	Population 1851.	Population 1861.	Increase.
Yorkshire	1,797,995	2,033,051	235,056
Lancashire	2,031,236	2,428,744	397,508
Cheshire	455,725	505,153	49,428
Staffordshire	608,716	746,584	137,868
Derbyshire	296,084	339,377	43,293
Warwickshire	475,013	516,728	86,715
Worcestershire	276,926	307,601	30,675
	5,941,695	6,922,338	980,543

Strange to say, this populous part of England which receives all our wool, and is destined, I hope, to receive our cotton, and which supplies us with nearly all our manufactured woollens, cottons, and hardware has been generally overlooked by the advocates of emigration. I recollect no effort of the kind to direct the attention of this portion of the English people to New South Wales, except a lecture in Leeds some years ago by Mr. Donaldson.

(5) The Census Returns supply some curious facts relating to general emigration. During the last ten years it appears that the enormous number of 2,249,355 persons have emigrated from the United Kingdom, the majority of whom must have gone to increase the strength of foreign nations. The relative numbers from the three kingdoms have been—640,210 English, 183,627 Scotch, and 1,230,986 Irish, with 194,532 persons of foreign origin.

(6.) It is surprising that English statesmen should be blind to the national importance of turning this torrent of emigration to the British colonies. Yet persons of great influence in the political world are frequently met with who manifest so adverse a feeling towards the Australian colonies, not definitely expressed, it is true, nor entertained from any very clear convictions on the subject, but not the less in its practical operation adverse to our interests. They are afraid of "stimulating" emigration, they tell you it is the best class of people who emigrate. They want the colonies to produce wool, and cotton if possible, and they want them to consume large and increasing quantities of manufactures, but it would seem that they want them to produce and consume without population. Among too many of the propertied classes the colonies are regarded in the light of a convenience, though even that light is very confined. A few days ago a wealthy manufacturer and influential politician was speaking to me of New South Wales. "It is a fine country," he said, "it sends us amazing quantities of wool and gold, and it is a splendid customer for our manufactures. I do a good trade with Sydney myself. Don't you think the colonists could be persuaded to take our convicts again?"

(7.) Nor is this an exaggerated instance of remarks continually made which evince the same feeling. A want of hearty recognition of the colonies, morally and socially, and as an integral part of the empire. But among the more provident and thoughtful of the working classes, including those who do not work for weekly wages, there is a keen desire for information respecting the colonies, and the number of persons who have entertained thoughts of emigration, more or less influencing their course of life for years past, is quite surprising. It appears to me that these are the persons most likely to make good colonists, and as a rule I spare no pains in affording them information, however numerous and tedious their inquiries may be.

(8.) I beg to enclose for your information a statement of my separate expenditure on public account to the 24th of October inclusive.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,
HENRY PARKES.

The Hon. the Secretary for Lands, &c., Sydney.

FEMALE FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.

(From Le Follet.)

NOTWITHSTANDING the unusual warmth of the weather during the past month, the novelties for the season are everywhere making their appearance, and we have no doubt our readers are at least beginning to prepare themselves for the rigour of the approaching winter. There is, as customary, no cause for complaint as to scarcity of novelties; the difficulty is—how to choose among them.

For neglige, there is the velours cancles, the woollen velvet, plain or worked with Pompadour figured; gros de laine in checks or spotted; the droguets in the same patterns as well as the English alpacas and poplins; and, for dinner or evening dress, gros grains, either striped, checked, in lozenge-shaped patterns, or spotted, and embroidered in graceful bouquets of flowers, but seldom plain; the moires Francaises, and the moires antiques, which are still in great favour; plain glace silks, and shortly we may expect to see satin and velvet.

The skirts of dresses are made quite as long and full as ever, and rarely without some trimming. A very simple, and at the same time elegant way of trimming a dress for neglige is with five, seven, or nine rows of thick braid placed above the hem, the top row forming an Hungarian knot at each side. This trimming is very pretty on thick materials; it is also worn on richer materials, in which case the braid is superseded by graduated velvet. Narrow flounces and plisses are still much worn, as well as plain bands of well-contrasting colours, either in silk or plush. The most elegant way of putting on gauffered flounces is in scallops, and not more than three in number.

Guimp, as well as braiding, will be very much used this winter in the trimming of dresses; it is found very useful in freshening them up, and they only require some alteration in appearance to make them as useful as new ones. It will also be much used on the winter cloaks.

For neglige dress, plain high bodies with a band are mostly worn, whilst for family, dinner, or home dress, they are made open to the waist, or Raphael—that is to say, square in front—or fastened at the throat and waist, with an elegant frill of lace down the front and round the throat. This last style is very pretty and becoming.

The veste Zouave is still worn, without any variation in the shape, when it is for the morning dress; but when it is for a toilet more habille, it is made very open in front; and the back, instead of being made loose, has three seams, bringing it close to the waist, and forming a small basquine. Velvet, cloth, and the drap-velours, are chiefly employed, and are much preferred to silk or moire.

To be quite elegant, the Zouave should be trimmed with silk braid, small beads, and embroidery in chain stitch; but they are sometimes preferred with a band of plush, figured velvet, quilted satin, grey or black Astrakan, or black guipure over white satin—this last trimming can only be put on velvet. They must be lined with silk or satin, except when the dress is trimmed with plush, in which case the Zouave should be lined with plush. These vestes require an elegant embroidered cazenous, either plaited or with a frill down the front.

The Garibaldi shirts are enjoying a degree of favour just now, but will not be at all likely to supersede the Zouave, as they are far from stylish, even on a small figure, and, on a large figure, have a very inelegant appearance. We have no doubt that they are comfortable, and, for children, very useful; but we think it a pity when comfort and elegance cannot be combined in the same article of dress. The chemises Russes are an improvement on the Garibaldi, and, worn with the ceinture Suissesse, are not unbecoming to a small figure, and look exceedingly pretty with a small cloth Zouave over them. For little children they are charming when worn with a striped poplin, black and white, trimmed round the bottom of the skirt with a band of flannel, the same colour as the skirt, edged with the point Anglais in black and white, the sash and collar being worked to match.

Bonnets are worn higher in front, and closer at the sides, than they were in the summer; but in no other respect is there much variation. They are very much ornamented, both outside and inside, and there is a talk of their being even more extravagantly trimmed, but we hope good taste will prevent this project being carried into effect. Velvet is making its appearance, but at present it is not much worn, except for trimmings.

NEW SOUTH WALES PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 16.

THE PRESIDENT took the chair at twenty-nine minutes past four o'clock.

PUBLIC LOANS.

Sir W. MANNING gave notice that he would on the next sitting day move, "That, in the opinion of this House, the practice of raising loans for other than great public works of a reproductive character, or of prime national importance, is highly inexpedient and dangerous."

LOAN BILL.

The PRESIDENT reported that a message had been received from the Legislative Assembly transmitting the Loan Bill of 1862.

On the motion of the ATTORNEY-GENERAL the bill was read a first time.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL desired to state the course which the Government proposed to pursue with regard to certain points connected with the Appropriation Bill. In that bill there would be found a peculiar change that had been made in the Legislative Council department, the salaries of which had been diminished. It was within the knowledge of the Council—though perhaps not officially—what was the particular mode of that reduction. Now, with reference to that, it was the opinion of the Government that without any doubt, that diminution was ill-considered, and had been determined without sufficient argument and discussion. It must be admitted that such a step did involve considerations of a very important character. But the reduction having been made, he was prepared to say that the Government would next session (as it would not be technically right to do it this session) introduce a supplementary estimate distincly restoring the salary of the President of this Council to its original footing, thereby to establish all those constitutional questions which were involved in that reduction. He would also call the attention of the Council to another point connected with this matter. It was the intention of the Government that not merely the particular item to which he had referred be at once placed on its proper footing, but it also seemed desirable that the salaries of the other officers of this Council should be placed by a statutory enactment on a firmer basis. The Government intended to bring in a bill to place this Chamber in a perfectly independent position with regard to its staff, and there could be no doubt that such a measure would become the law of the land. He trusted, as this was the only mode in which it was possible to remedy the matter, that the statement he he had made would be sufficient to induce hon. members to allow the Appropriation Bill to be read a second time in due course, the measure being essential to provide at once for the exigencies of the public service. It was expected that the Loan Bill would have been brought up to the Council last night, but owing to the expedition with which the business was got through the House adjourned earlier than was anticipated. He therefore trusted that hon. members would consent to the motion he now made, which was the suspension of such of the Standing Orders as would preclude the passing the Loan Bill through all its stages at one sitting, leaving till to-morrow the taking of those final steps which would allow of the prorogation taking place at a later period of the day.

Mr. MEREWETHER hoped the Council would not assent to a request which was one of the most startling he had ever heard. (Hear, hear.) The House had only just received a bill which involved an expenditure of a million and three quarters of money, and was asked at once to pass it through all its stages. This bill was not one for the making appropriations out of the ordinary revenue, but it was for raising loans which would have to be borne not by the present or even the succeeding generation merely, but by all generations to come. He thought that some time ought to be allowed for considering the measure. With regard to the Appropriation Bill, he was glad to hear that the Government regarded the vote reducing the salary of the President as an ill-considered vote; and he was also glad to learn that the Government intended to take steps for restoring that salary and to make permanent provision for the officers of this House. He thought, however, that the Government were somewhat to blame for not having taken that step this session, as they could have done. He believed that the course taken by the Assembly, with regard to the salary of the President, was entirely without parliamentary precedent. The House of Commons had too much regard for constitutional rights and, indeed, for decency, to endeavour to interfere with the efficiency of the department connected with the co-ordinate branch of the Legislature. If such a thing had occurred, he was satisfied that the House of Lords would, in the maintenance of its dignity, have asserted its right of amending the Appropriation Bill on its being sent up from the other House. He would have felt it his duty, if no other hon. member had been inclined to take that course, to propose an amendment upon the Appropriation Bill, with a view of restoring the President's salary to its former amount, but for the explanation just given by the hon. Attorney-General. He thought the House might now be satisfied with that explanation, and he hoped they would be induced to make some sacrifice of their dignity in dealing with this question. He, for himself, would be prepared to give his support to any reasonable proposition for bringing the session to a speedy close; but he was not prepared to agree to the Loan Bill being passed through all its stages this evening, and he hoped the hon. and learned Attorney-General would not press the motion.

The PRESIDENT: Do I understand the hon. member to object to the suspension of the Standing Orders?

Mr. MEREWETHER: Yes.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL: Then there was an end of the motion. He would now give notice of his intention to move, to-morrow, that the Standing Orders be then suspended, with a view to passing the Loan Bill through all its stages, and also of passing the Appropriation Bill through all its remaining stages at one sitting.

The second reading of the Loan Bill was made an order of the day for to-morrow (this day).

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said it would now be impossible for his Excellency to prorogue Parliament this week, and he would suggest that the House should meet to-morrow at the usual hour.

OSBORNE WALLSEND COAL COMPANY'S INCORPORATION BILL.

On the motion of Mr. M'ARTHUR, in the absence of Mr. Gordon, this bill was read a third time and passed.

LAW OF FELO-DE-SE AMENDMENT BILL.

On the motion of the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, this bill was read a third time and passed.

POLICE REGULATION BILL.

On the motion of the ATTORNEY-GENERAL this bill was read a third time and passed.

PAPERS.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL laid on the table a copy of a letter from Mr. Walcott, secretary to the Land and Emigration Commissioners, to the Secretary for Lands; and also a copy of an abstract of the accounts of the Maitland Road Trust; and moved that they be printed.

Ordered to be printed.

MEETING OF THE HOUSE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL begged to amend his notice and to move that the House, on its rising, do meet on Friday next, at four o'clock.

The motion was put and passed.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

On the motion of the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, this bill was read a second time, and its committal was fixed for to-morrow (this day).

The House adjourned, at twenty-four minutes past five o'clock, until this day at four o'clock.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 16.

THE SPEAKER took the chair at twenty-eight minutes past three.

THE PROROGATION.

Mr. MORIARTY asked the Colonial Secretary, without notice, if there was any truth in the rumour that the Government do not intend to close the session for another month?

Mr. COWPER said, so far as he was concerned, he would only be too happy to close the session this afternoon. (Hear, hear.)

PAPERS.

Mr. ROBERTSON laid upon the table a copy of a communication received by the mail to-day from Messrs. Parkes and Dalley. Also, copy of a despatch from the Emigration Commissioners. The documents were ordered to be printed.

DEFENCE OF THE COLONY.

Mr. MACLEAY wished to put a question to the Colonial Secretary without notice, more for the purpose of drawing attention to our position than with any expectation of receiving a decisive answer. He wished to know if the Government had taken, or intended to take, any steps for the protection of this port against a hostile force. In the event of war being actually declared, the circumstances would be known in San Francisco the same day that it was known at Washington, and consequently long before it could be known here. And knowing as they must do at San Francisco, that our troops are nearly all employed in New Zealand, that our batteries are untenanted, and that a marauding expedition might easily make a descent on the port before we should know of the fact of war having been declared; looking at these circumstances, he thought it was only right that some precautions should be taken. Such a probability might never occur; still it behoved us to take care that we were not taken by surprise.

Mr. COWPER said no precautionary steps had been taken, the information respecting the probability of war being extremely vague. By a vote of the House, however, means had this session been placed at the disposal of the Government for establishing a naval brigade. They had also the artillery corps, and these, together with the volunteers, he had no doubt would be able to give any invading force a warm reception. At the same time he did not place much reliance on the report of a probability of war between England and America.

WESTERN RAILWAY LINE.

Mr. ROTTON asked the Secretary for Public Works, "Will the plans and sections and books of reference of the line of railroad from Penrith to Bathurst, referred to in the Engineer-in-Chief's report of the 31st July, 1861, ordered to be laid on the table on the 26th November last, or so much thereof as relates to the extension of part of the said line authorized by this House, be laid on the table before the close of the session, and in time to enable the House to adopt the same?"

Mr. ARNOLD said Mr. Whitton in his report referred to some improved gradients which he was preparing in connection with the line. With these included, the plans, &c., would not be ready till next session; without them, they could be laid on the table at any time.

MR. KIDD'S CONTRACT.

Mr. DRIVER asked the Secretary for Public Works, "1. Why the amount due to Mr. Kidd by the Government for the erection of bridge over the Murray at Albury has not been paid? 2. When is it likely the amount will be paid? 3. Have the Government refused to pay the amount charged for extras; if so, why? 4. Why no reply has been forwarded to the letter of Mr. Kidd, of the 6th December last? 5. Will the Government consent to refer the claim of Mr. Kidd to arbitration?"

Mr. ARNOLD replied that the amount due had been paid. Five per cent. on the gross amount remained unpaid, by the terms of the contract, till the work was inspected, and the usual certificate furnished by the proper officer. The balance would become due and would be paid as soon as the work was pronounced satisfactory. The Government had refused to pay the amount charged for extras, because, in the opinion of the Engineer-in-Chief, these cameproperly within the terms of the original contract. No reply was sent to Mr. Kidd's letter of the 6th, as a communication forwarded to him on the day previous, contained the desired information. The Government would not consent to refer Mr. Kidd's claim to arbitration.

PETITION.

Mr. DICK presented a petition from Captain Adams of the ship Schah Jehan, setting forth that he had sustained heavy loss and inconvenience by reason of his detention in this port on a charge of manslaughter, of which he was honourably acquitted, and that he was further to be delayed as witness in a case of murder committed by three lascars belonging to his crew, on the late serang of that vessel? and praying that some relief may be granted to him under the circumstances.

IMMIGRATION AGENT.

Mr. DICK desired to ask the Secretary for Lands the question of which he had given notice for Tuesday last—"1. Out of what fund the salary of Mr. Under-Secretary Fitzpatrick, as Acting Immigration Agent for the last year, has been paid? 2. Whether the Secretary for Lands will have any objection to lay upon the table of this House the returns lately laid before the Legislative Council with reference to the Immigration Department?"

Mr. ROBERTSON said that the Immigration Agent had been paid from the only proper fund from which he could be paid, which was from the fund for assisting immigration. [Mr. DICK: "From the £50,000?"] Yes. With regard to the returns the hon. gentleman wished to see, he now begged to lay them on the table.

Returns ordered to be printed.

BURRANGONG.

Mr. WILSON begged to ask a question, without notice, which was—"Whether the attention of the Government had been drawn to the fact of the court-house at Burrangong being a tent without a fly?—if so, whether it is the intention to remedy this by erecting a suitable court-house?"

Mr. ROBERTSON said he was glad of this opportunity afforded him for saying that without waiting for the sanction of Parliament he had given authority for the restoration of the police buildings at Burrangong. Since, then, however, this expenditure had been sanctioned by Parliament, and was now included in the Appropriation Act.

DR. BEER.

Mr. MORIARTY brought up a report from the select committee on the case of Dr. F. Beer.

Ordered to be printed with the evidence.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

Mr. DALGLEISH wished to know when the returns relative to railway expenses carried on his motion would be laid on the table of the House?

Mr. ARNOLD: All returns moved for in this House, and assented to, would be laid on the table as soon as prepared.

FREE LIBRARY.

Mr. TERRY desired to ask the Secretary for Public Works, "Whether designs will be open to competition in the colony for the erection of a free library?"

Mr. ARNOLD said that as soon as the amount voted was legally appropriated, the Government would determine in what way they would carry out the vote.

THE BENEVOLENT ASYLUM.

Dr. LANG wished to ask a question, without notice, which was, Whether it was the intention of the Government, either independently or in connection with the committees of the Benevolent Asylum, to take action during the recess in regard to procuring suitable accommodation for the inmates of that institution, so that the character of the colony might not be compromised.

Mr. COWPER said that, before the Parliament met for the present session, he had, in consequence of an application having been made to him for a new site for this institution, attended with some members of the committee to inspect a portion of ground that was considered eligible for the purpose. That site the Government had promised to appropriate to the institution. As soon as the committee were placed in possession of it they would be able to commence at once, as they had funds at their disposal for the purpose. It was very possible, however, that an application would be made to this House at its next session for more funds to enable the committee to go on with the work, pending the determination of the question of what was to be done with the present site, from which it was hoped that ultimately sufficient funds would be derived to pay for the cost of the new building. At present the site only was determined on, but as soon as it was made over they would proceed with the work, as the House would meet again within a few months, when Parliament could be applied to for the necessary aid. The building then would be proceeded with without delay. He must, however, add that if the House had only co-operated fully with the Government some years ago, and had consented to the appointment of an inspector of charitable institutions, this matter would not have arisen, for the Government would have long since known the state of this building, and would have been in a position long ago to have come down to this House with some proposal. But the House, having refused the appointment of an inspector, must be considered as alone responsible for what had since occurred.

THE DOMAIN.

Mr. DALGLEISH wished to know by whose authority the trees and ornamental shrubs, in one portion of the Domain, had been cut down.

Mr. ROBERTSON: What trees?

Mr. DALGLEISH: The trees round that portion of the Domain known as the Well, and which had been long used by the inhabitants of Sydney as a shelter.

Mr. ROBERTSON: The hon. member must certainly be ignorant of what had been done, and of the place referred to. He (Mr. R.) had known Sydney and the Domain as long, perhaps, as any member of that House, but he had never known these trees used for any such purpose as that alluded to by the hon. member. These trees had been moved, not cut down, and this had been done on the recommendation of the gentleman in charge of the Botanical Gardens and the Domain, and on his (Mr. R's.) authority. That was the authority for it! (Laughter.)

QUEENSLAND DEBT BILL.

On the motion of Mr. WEEKES, it was ordered that the order of the day for the second reading of this bill and the bill itself be discharged from the paper.

RAILWAYS AND ROADS ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

On the motion of Mr. ARNOLD, it was ordered that the order of the day for the second reading of this bill and the bill itself be discharged from the paper.

PROPERTY LAW AND TRUSTEES' RELIEF BILL.

Mr. COWPER moved that this bill be read a second time. The measure was almost entirely a transcript of an English statute, and had been very carefully revised by a committee of the other branch of the Legislature. He did no therefore anticipate any lengthened discussion upon it.

Mr. DICK did not think this was the proper time to ask the House to enter upon the consideration of a bill of this magnitude. And as it was impossible to do justice to it within the two days left of the session, he moved that the order of the day be discharged from the paper. He thought the measure wholly unnecessary here, and especially that portion relating to leasehold property. He considered it to be merely an act to patch up bad conveyancing.

Mr. COWPER said, the hon. member appeared to hold a seat in the House for no other purpose than to prevent the public from having the advantage of the law reforms of the mother-country. This measure had had the attention and received the favourable opinion of professional gentlemen belonging to the other branch of the Legislature, who were certainly quite as competent to form an opinion upon any legal matters as the hon. member. Indeed, he thought the hon. member's opinion was not deserving of much reliance. If an English Act were adopted by the colony, after being revised by select committee, it was passed almost as a matter of form. As to having but two days of the session left, he did not apprehend the possibility of proroguing to-morrow; and if they went into next week they might as well take up the whole week.

Mr. FORSTER did not express any opinion upon the merits of the bill, but agreed in Mr. Dick's repugnance to proceed with it at the present time. He thought it almost an insult to hon. members, when they were anxious to sweep the business off the paper in order that they might be called together on an early day, to ask them to pass this important bill without discussion, simply because a committee of the other branch of the Legislature had expressed an opinion in favour of it. He thought the House would be foregoing the duty it owed to the country, and abandoning the representative position it held, as well as the rights and privileges it possessed, if the House allowed the Colonial Secretary to induce them to do this at a time when they could not possibly discuss this measure. The House was bound to discuss the measure, and might look at it in some aspect in which it had not been viewed by the Council.

Mr. DICKSON briefly addressed the House in reference to the remarks of Mr. Cowper, replying to Mr. Dick's observations upon the withdrawal of the bill.

Mr. HOLROYD thought that the Colonial Secretary was quite right in withdrawing these bills. They appeared to have been run over at haphazard, and without any proper knowledge of what the state of the law actually was. He should offer no opposition to the withdrawal of the bill.

Mr. HART was not content to take the bill on the recommendation of the Upper House. The bill contained seventy clauses, and was, nevertheless, passed through the other Chamber in a quarter of an hour. What ground was there for urging the House to take this bill upon the authority of the other House? The bill, as it had been brought before them, might, perhaps, remedy some evils, but it would certainly lead to litigation.

Dr. LANG said that the House was indebted to the hon. and learned members who had addressed the House upon this matter. They had shown with what a little amount of wisdom the world might be governed.

The amendment was then put and carried, and the Property Law and Trustees' Relief Bill was ordered to be discharged from the paper.

NAVIGABLE WATERS.

Mr. ARNOLD moved that the House resolve itself into a committee of the whole for the consideration of the amendments of the Legislative Council on the Navigable Waters Protection Bill.

Mr. HART suggested the propriety of discharging this order of the day. The bill had just come under his notice, and he must say that he had never seen a greater example of bungling legislation than the present measure. He alluded particularly to the ambiguity of the third clause.

Mr. ARNOLD said that in framing this bill he had availed himself of the services of the parliamentary draughtsman and the Crown Solicitor. He had noticed the matter referred to, and directed the attention of the proper officer to the matter, who thought the objection rather imaginative than substantial.

Mr. WALKER thought the bill so ambiguous that it would give rise to much needless litigation, and moved that it be discharged from the paper.

Mr. FORSTER seconded the motion. He did not think the hon. Minister for Works' explanation altogether acquitted him of blame. He was bound to have efficient officers. This bill was introduced first on the authority of the Crown Law Officers, and in endorsing it so far he did not think the House so much to blame as those who framed it. He had not heard any reason to show the absolute necessity of proceeding with the bill during the present session. All hon. members were anxious to get away, and he did not think the House was in a position at the present time to discuss such a motion. He thought it would be much safer to let this matter stand over until another session. It was the duty of the House to make every bill as perfect as possible, and not to leave ambiguities for the benefit of the lawyers.

Mr. MORIARTY regretted that he could not agree in the motion to postpone this measure. The bill was originated in the Legislative Assembly, and it was the duty of hon. members at a previous stage to have taken exception to any defects which it might contain. Over and over again ballast had been discharged in our rivers to the injury of the navigation, and he thought it of great importance that legislation should take place at once in reference to the matter.

Mr. SADLEIR thought the measure ought to have been more extensive. The banks of rivers required protection also. The washing away of those banks was a most serious obstacle to navigation. This was a matter which had been too long neglected.

Mr. TERRY said he should vote with the hon. member for Windsor, for it was clear no offence was stated in the bill.

Mr. ARNOLD said hon. gentlemen had previously had an opportunity of pointing out any defects in this bill, but they had neglected to do so; and, beside that, this bill had already passed through the Upper House, which contained many gentlemen whose legal opinion would be considered by all as possessing considerable weight. It was quite obvious that the bill had been considered by some of the legal gentlemen of the other House, and if they had thought the phraseology objectionable, it was only reasonable to suppose that they would have amended it. He referred to the great injury sustained by our navigable waters in consequence of the injudicious discharging of ballast. This caused an expense to the Government and the country which it was desirable to attempt to remedy by an Act of this kind. This was a measure of a remedial measure, but its principal object was to enable the Government to spend the large sums of money voted for the improvement of our navigable rivers in as effectual a manner as possible, and this could not be done so long as the habit continued of coasting vessels running up those rivers, availing themselves of the easiest possible mode of discharging their ballast, in the water or on the banks, as the case might be.

Mr. WILSON thought it was quite possible, notwithstanding what had fallen from the Secretary for Works, that the phraseology had escaped the notice of the legal members of the other House. If the honorable member could show that it was considered sufficient by them, the case would be different, and he would have no objection to the words standing as they were.

Mr. DALGLEISH said there could be no doubt great injury was done to the rivers of the colony by the practice of discharging ballast into them, and as this bill would to some extent remedy the mischief, it would be well, he thought, to pass it into law. He should support it.

Mr. LEARY did consider the phraseology rather exceptionable, but as it was sufficiently clear to meet the end in view, he would be prepared to support it as it stood.

Mr. DICK expressed a similar opinion. It would be far better to pass the bill as it stood, than to run the risk of having it thrown out, as it might be, if an alteration were made.

Mr. HAY thought it very unwise in framing bills to depart from the language used in the old Acts, which had obtained a certain meaning and significance both with the public and the Courts of the colony. In the present instance, though the language was open to doubt on the score of its exact meaning, he did not think it was desirable to alter it. The session was very near its close, and the House might well put the responsibility of the matter on the Government. The injury was very great which the bill was intended to repress, and it would be most undesirable that it should fall through for another session.

The question that the bill be discharged from the paper was then put and negatived, and the House went into Committee of the Whole to consider the amendments.

The first amendment was disagreed from, and the others having been assented to, the bill was reported and returned by message to the Legislative Council.

COUNCIL MESSAGES.

Messages were received from the Legislative Council, announcing their concurrence, without amendments, to the Law of Felo-de-se Amendment Bill, and the Osborne Wallsend Coal Company's Bill.

POLICE BILL.

A message from the Legislative Council was received returning the bill for consolidating and amending the laws relating to the police force, with one amendment.

On the motion of Mr. COWPER, the House went into committee for the consideration of this amendment.

Mr. COWPER said, that the only amendment in the bill was the insertion of a new clause providing that nothing contained in the bill should be deemed or taken to diminish or restrict the liability of members of the police force at common law. It was considered necessary by the lawyers of the Upper House and he saw no particular objection to it.

After some remarks the amendment was agreed to, and reported to the House.

The House resumed and the report was adopted.

LAND TITLES BILL.

On the order of the day for the resumption of the adjourned debate on the motion of Mr. Cowper, "That the Land Titles Declaration Bill be now read a second time,"

Mr. DICK rose to address the House, when

Mr. COWPER moved that this order be discharged from the paper.

Mr. DICK objected, that the Colonial Secretary having moved the second reading, could not now make this amendment.

After some discussion on this point,

Mr. WEEKES moved that the order be discharged from the paper.

Mr. DICK claimed to be heard, as he had moved the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. SPEAKER said, that the honorable member could not, as a matter of right, claim to be heard, but, as an act of courtesy, the House would no doubt hear him if he desired.

Mr. DICK then briefly addressed the House, defending himself from the attacks made on him by the hon. Secretary, explaining what he had done in the matter, all the trouble he had taken to obtain information, and the correspondence he had entered into with Mr. Torrens for the purpose. It had been proposed to publish all the papers referring to this question, in order that hon. members might have before them all possible information, and for this purpose, that gentleman had stated his willingness to give £25. To show that he (Mr. Dick) was in earnest in the matter, he was prepared to give another £25 for that purpose, satisfied that if he carried only this one reform, his time in this House would not be wasted.

Mr. HOLT was as anxious as any other hon. member to see the law amended in this respect; and as amounts were being given, he also would give his £25. (Hear.) He would not detain the House long by making a long speech, though the honorable member for Sydney East (Mr. Forster) was of opinion that no speech was a long one that did not exceed an hour.

Mr. FORSTER rose to order. The honorable member had no right to state to the House what he believed to be his (Mr. Forster's) opinions.

Mr. SPEAKER said his opinion was that the honorable member for Newtown was perfectly in order.

Mr. FORSTER: Was the honorable member to be at liberty to state what in his belief the opinions of another member were?

Mr. SPEAKER thought the remark perfectly legitimate.

Mr. FORSTER: I can only say, then, Mr. Speaker, that your ruling is a very absurd one.

Mr. ROBERTSON submitted that the House should not tolerate these repeated insults to the Speaker.

Mr. SPEAKER: I think the hon. member's allusion to my ruling is disrespectful, and that the House ought to take some steps in the matter.

Mr. BUCHANAN conceived that the hon. member for East Sydney was premature in all he had stated. The hon. member for Newtown had a perfect right to refer to any of the characteristics of any member in the House—it was a common practice.

Mr. SPEAKER: I appeal to the House. I ask the House to protect me against the statement of the hon. member, that my ruling was absurd.

Mr. COWPER, with the view of supporting Mr. Speaker in the chair, and protecting him in the exercise of that legitimate power of controlling the House which he ought to possess, begged to move, "That the language used by the hon. member is unparliamentary, and ought to be withdrawn."

The motion was put, "That the language used by the hon. member for East Sydney (Mr. Forster), in calling the ruling of the Speaker 'absurd,' is unparliamentary and disorderly, and ought to be withdrawn."

Mr. SPEAKER explained that the proper course now was for the hon. member for East Sydney to offer any explanation he might desire to make, and withdraw, or if he declined to make any explanation to withdraw at once.

Mr. PIDDINGTON rose to a point of order.

Mr. SPEAKER did not think it could be discussed now.

Mr. PIDDINGTON'S objection was that the proceeding in reference to the expression used by the hon. member for East Sydney was not taken at the proper time. An address by the hon. Secretary for Lands, and another by the hon. member for Morpeth were allowed to intervene; and when an hon. member was charged with disorderly language, the language should be taken down at once, and proceedings be taken immediately, before any other member had spoken.

Mr. SPEAKER: My appeal was made to the House at once.

Mr. DALGLEISH drew attention to the fact that the words "and disorderly" had been added to the motion since it was moved by the Colonial Secretary, and he thought the motion, as amended, could not be put without fresh motion.

Mr. COWPER explained that when called upon to deliver his motion in writing, he inserted those words.

Mr. SPEAKER said the motion I have read is the motion before the House. Will the hon. member for East Sydney give his explanation, and then withdraw, or, if he chooses, withdraw without explanation.

Mr. FORSTER: If you order me out of the House, I shall put you to the inconvenience of ordering my removal by the Sergeant at Arms.

Mr. SPEAKER again explained the rule of Parliament to be that when a motion asserting that unparliamentary language or disorderly conduct had taken place, on the part of any honorable member, was made, he should offer such explanation as he chooses to make, and then withdraw; or if he declines to make an explanation, to withdraw thereupon.

After a few minutes interval,

Mr. DALGLEISH said he thought the House had arrived at a dead lock, and as he did not see any other course open, he moved that the House do adjourn. A representative had, in defending himself, used what he considered to be his right of speech. When the hon. member appealed to Mr. Speaker against having imputed to him opinions as to the proper length of speeches, which he had not expressed, Mr. Speaker ruled that the hon. member imputing those opinions was in order. The hon. member for East Sydney then expressed his opinion that the ruling was absurd. Now it appeared he was to be put out of the House, and some proceeding taken, such as no hon. member ought to be subjected to. However, he was convinced that they had no power to do such a thing. The only way of getting over the difficulty was for the House to adjourn.

Mr. BUCHANAN thought that if the idea of the hon. member for East Sydney were carried out it would give a blow to freedom of discussion. He did not sympathise with the hon. member at all. He (Mr. Buchanan) had been brought into frequent collision with the chair, but he had never characterised any ruling as absurd, although he had said he dissented from some ruling. He trusted the hon. member would withdraw the expression.

Mr. HAY pointed out that disorderly language ought, according to the practice of the House, to be taken down before motion upon it was made. Such had not been the case in this instance; and besides several hon. members had spoken before Mr. Speaker put himself under the protection of the House.

Mr. SPEAKER: My first impulse was to crave the protection of the House, and I only wanted to see what steps the House would take.

Mr. HAY'S recollection was, that the Secretary for Lands and the hon. member for Morpeth had addressed the House before Mr. Speaker asked for protection. The House was placed in an awkward position, as the preliminaries of such a motion had not been complied with. The words should have been taken down, and at the proper time. Whatever might be the opinions and feelings of the hon. member for East Sydney as to the course taken by Mr. Speaker to-day and on a previous occasion, it was to be hoped that he would relieve the House from its dilemma, and show that respect to Mr. Speaker, not only on account of his position in the chair but on account of his personal character, which he knew must animate the hon. member. The hon. member might withdraw the offensive designation of the ruling without derogating from his just sense of propriety, and as a friend he (Mr. Hay) recommended the hon. member to take that course.

Mr. HOLT, who trusted the hon. member would withdraw the expression, stated that it had not been his intention to fathom the hon. member's thoughts or impute any objectionable opinions to him, but merely to remark incidentally upon his habit of making long speeches, whilst he (Mr. Holt) was in the habit of making short ones. He sincerely hoped the hon. member would not allow any feeling of pride to stand in the way of his withdrawing the expressions. He was quite sure that the hon. member for East Sydney could not have intended to use such language as, in the heat of the moment, he had addressed to the hon. the Speaker. Even if an hon. member should happen to consider the opinion of the Speaker to be erroneous, it was surely not competent for him to say so in such terms as those which were objected to. He hoped that no feeling of pride would prevent the hon. member for Sydney East from withdrawing the offensive expression.

Mr. HART rose to a point of order. He believed that it was not in order, on a question being raised as to the conduct of any member, for such a question to be disposed of by moving the adjournment of the House. He contended that such was not in accordance with parliamentary practice, neither was it desirable that it should be so. (Hear, hear.) The practice, when the conduct of any hon. member was excepted to as out of order, was that that hon. member should be requested to leave the House whilst the question as to his conduct was under discussion. [Mr. Hart proceeded to refer to the cases of Mr. Pierrepont and Lord Herbert of Cherbury in the seventeenth century, and also to another case of the same nature in the year 1715; quoting them to show that he was correct in the view he took of what was the usual Parliamentary course in cases of this description.] It was most improper that the requisite freedom of debate should be interfered with by the presence of an hon. member whose behaviour was the subject of discussion. The conduct of the hon. member in not withdrawing under the circumstances as requested was contumacious. He (Mr. Hart) submitted that the debate could not proceed until the hon. member withdrew from the House. With regard to the objection that the words excepted against had not been immediately taken down, he did not consider that to be material to the issue. The case had been fairly stated in the motion before the House, and the objectionable language was not denied. The hon. member could neither shield himself, nor could any hon. member justify his conduct, on the ground that his words had not been taken down.

Mr. SPEAKER held, as a point of order, that it was competent for hon. members to move an adjournment of the House at any moment.

Mr. ROBERTSON could not but arrive at the conclusion that the statement of the hon. member for Murray was very incorrect. When the words objected to were uttered by the hon. member for East Sydney, he (Mr. Robertson) immediately rose to speak, but the Speaker, on the instant, put himself under the protection of the House. The statement that the Speaker did not do so until after he (Mr. Robertson) had spoken was incorrect.

Mr. COWPER did not think that a motion for an adjournment of the House could then be entertained.

Mr. SPEAKER said that it was quite open to any hon. member at any time to move the adjournment of the House.

Dr. LANG did not know what might be the precise nature of the law of adjournment, but thought it would be a manifest breach of propriety for the House to adjourn before the settlement of this matter. There was no hon. member in the House who was more unreserved in his remarks as regarded other hon. members, and certainly none who was more unduly sensitive when anything was said of him. He trusted the hon. member would not refuse to withdraw the offensive expression.

The question of the adjournment was then put from the chair and negatived.

Mr. STEWART hoped that his hon. colleague would withdraw the language objected to. He had never witnessed within those walls any more painful case than that which now occupied the attention of the House. He could not but think that the hon. member must have used the words unguardedly, and that, on reflection, he would see the propriety of withdrawing them.

The hon. member for East Sydney still retaining his seat,

Mr. COWPER moved that the hon. member for East Sydney be ordered to withdraw.

Mr. DICK rose and addressed the House. He regretted to say that the scene which they had just witnessed was one which was of frequent occurrence.

Mr. HOSKINS rose to order. The hon. member was making a statement which was incorrect. It was at variance with the fact to say that such scenes were of frequent occurrence in that House. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. DICK said that the hon. member need not interrupt him in what he had to say: he might himself speak afterwards if he thought proper to do so. He (Mr. Dick) deeply regretted what had occurred, and the more so as the hon. member who had offended had himself been, at one time, at the head of the Government. If he did not withdraw the language he had used, how could it be supposed that other members would feel themselves under the necessity of following any different course?

Mr. HAY did not believe that the motion which had been made by the Colonial Secretary, was in order. In his opinion, they would put themselves in a very false position if they ordered an hon. member to withdraw, and it should be found that he had a right to remain in the House, and should so remain. He contended that the motion was not fairly before the House. (Hear, hear.) He was aware of many cases in which hon. members, who had given offence by their conduct, had not been ordered to withdraw, simply because their language had not been taken down. He had every desire that this matter should be terminated with satisfaction to the House, and all due regard to the feelings of the Speaker, but he nevertheless hoped that the House would hesitate before it committed itself to the extreme course indicated by the motion of the hon. the Colonial Secretary. They were, of course, bound to be careful in maintaining the dignity of the chair, and the order of the House, but the question which had been moved was not fairly before them. The words had not been taken down, and the motion was therefore not in order.

Mr. ARNOLD said he did not think the hon. member had put the question clearly when he asserted that the Colonial Secretary wished in a hurried manner to take this violent step. No doubt it was an extreme step, but the preliminary step was the conduct of the Speaker in endeavouring on his own authority to preserve order. When the authority of the Speaker was set at naught he invoked the superior authority of the House. He (Mr. Arnold) did not think the conduct of the Colonial Secretary hurried. In a question of this kind, however, he thought no step ought to be taken unless they could reckon upon the almost unanimous assent of the House. The hon. member who made use of this objectionable language had had some time to reflect, and it must be obvious that in bodies like this, they must have some authority. They had a Speaker who had been elected by the unanimous call of the House and invested with authority, and in a matter of this kind the only authority to which the Speaker could appeal was the authority of the House, and if it was obvious that an insult had been offered to a gentleman occupying the difficult and delicate position of Speaker, he did not think they ought to be too nice as to whether these technical forms had been complied with or not. If an insult had been offered to their highest officer, it was an insult to the House itself; and it was such a one as no inferior court would submit to. [Mr. HAY: But we must act according to law.] No doubt, but the power to preserve order, and expel those who infringed it was inherent. It would, he confessed, be most gratifying to him if the hon. member would say, after he had seen the general feeling of the House was, that he had, in some degree, transgressed the proprieties of his position, that in the hurry of the moment he had used language which he regretted. (Hear, hear.) He looked upon it as the best possible evidence of good feeling and high intellectual power that a gentleman should not doggedly refuse to submit to the inevitable consequences of his own action. He hoped the hon. member would take the step he had indicated; but if it should happen that any hon. gentleman took a course which the House thought inconsistent with the authority or decorum of its own proceedings, he did not think the Assembly ought to be influenced by any finical reasoning. Such a matter as this involved the question of outrage upon propriety. It was one of those questions where magistrates or judges were entitled without any definite instructions to maintain order, and that was all his hon. colleague desired to maintain. The making of a motion of this kind fell most properly to the head of the Government—and to have refused to take such a step would have been a neglect of duty.

Mr. SADLEIR hoped Mr. Forster would retract the expression, otherwise he (Mr. S.) would vote for the motion.

Mr. MORIARTY stated what he conceived to be the first duty of every gentleman who had wounded the feelings of any man, expressed his belief that if it had not been for the implication that force would be used, the hon. member would have made that reparation which was due to Mr. Speaker as well as to the House, and concluded by appealing, as a gentleman, to the good sense of Mr. Forster.

Mr. LEARY said he would not on personal grounds refuse to vote for such a motion as that now before the House, but he hoped the hon. member for East Sydney would withdraw the expression.

Mr. FORSTER rose, and, after a few inaudible remarks, said the hon. the Speaker had asked him to explain. He was afraid he could scarcely do so with what appeared to him justice to himself. He did not intend to be offensive, but he felt that he could scarcely address himself to the House before the Speaker with a perfect confidence that he should be allowed to state his opinions freely. He could not feel confident that he should be allowed to say all he thought. He should endeavour, therefore, to restrain himself. In giving the explanation he had to offer he should endeavour to say what he thought with a certain degree of restraint. He spoke under restraint. A good deal had been said about the dignity of the House, but he did not think the dignity of the House was consistent with injustice. It did not seem to him that any honorable gentleman who had treated this question on the other side had at all made any allowance for the position in which he (Mr. Forster) was placed when this disagreeable matter began. He had had every honorable member opposite giving his opinion against him. He would say, however, with regard to the honorable Secretary for Works, that his speech seemed to be characterised by good taste and feeling. The Secretary for Lands, that great authority on facts—whose word was taken all over the country—made a statement which was an absolute distortion of the facts. He (Mr. Robertson) had, however, been properly corrected by honorable members, whose word would go a great deal further than that of the honorable member, although that was not saying very much for them. That hon. member did all he could to strike the man he thought was down, and the Colonial Secretary had taken his part in the same

Government matter—for he supposed it was to some extent a Government matter. The House had been told that it was the duty of the hon. Colonial Secretary to make this motion. Perhaps it was; but was it his duty to indulge in personalities against him (Mr. Forster)? Was it his duty to give a version of the affair that was not strictly characterised by correctness? (Hear, hear.) The allusion also to the affair of yesterday justified him in referring to it with a view of rendering the judgment of the House more impartial. Before he said anything of the disagreeable matter that had arisen, he would ask the House to consider a moment as to the circumstances in which it had its origin. And he did not think the hon. member for Newtown was so deficient in candour but that he would admit he (Mr. Forster) had a perfect right to object to the line of argument which that hon. member was pursuing. He was sure he had not done so offensively. He was sure he did not intend to be offensive. He had risen in no ill-temper to object that the hon. member was travelling from the question before the House. The question under discussion was, whether a certain bill should be read a second time, or whether the Order of the Day should be discharged. And in dealing with that question, the honorable member took it on him to say that he (Mr. Forster) made long speeches. Now, he did not object to that, though he could not see how the length of his speeches was in any way connected with the question under debate. The hon. member then went on to say that it was his (Mr. Forster's) opinion that speeches were no good unless they were an hour long. And as he failed to see, and still failed to see, how any opinion of his was in any way connected with the subject in debate, he (Mr. Forster) had risen certainly with no feeling of irritation and with no desire to offend the honorable member; he had risen to point out, as he believed it was his right to do, that the hon. gentleman was departing from the question, and to suggest in the usual way that the Speaker should prevent the honorable member from wandering so far from the point in discussion. This was done, as he had said, in no offensive spirit. It was done justly, for he appealed to the House whether there was any connection between the remarks he had spoken of and the bill which was the subject of discussion. He had known honorable members frequently ruled out of order when making references in debate which were far more pertinent to the question under discussion than were the remarks made in this instance. Now, he asked if it was not his right and his duty to make the objection if he believed the remarks to be irrelevant and beside the question. And if the honorable member was not in order, what wrong had he (Mr. Forster) done? He was sure the honorable member (Mr. Holt) had sufficient candour to admit that he was fairly stating the matter, and he knew that this circumstance and nothing that had arisen out of it would alter the good feeling that had always subsisted between them. ("Hear, hear," from Mr. Holt.) Well, the Speaker ruled that the hon. member was in order—such ruling being in his (Mr. Forster's) opinion, totally inconsistent with the ruling repeatedly laid down in other cases, and as laid down only recently on the occasion of the hon. member (Mr. Buchanan) addressing the House on certain resolutions submitted by Dr. Lang. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. Forster) might have acted in a foolish and officious manner by thrusting forward the exercise of his duty on the occasion, but still it could not be denied that he was perfectly in order, though he did not mean by this to say that one wrong justified another. Now, allusion had been most needlessly and most unwarrantably made to the proceedings which took place yesterday. The hon. Colonial Secretary had thought it his duty, and certainly, it was quite in accordance with his nature, to aim another blow at him (Mr. Forster) at a period when he supposed he was down. But he (Mr. Forster) would ask, was he fairly treated yesterday? (Hear, hear.) Was it fair or right, on the ground of taking an exception to a motion for printing documents laid on the table—a most unusual and unprecedented proceeding in itself—was it fair, he asked, that two or three honorable members, under such circumstances, should be permitted to make an attack upon a committee of which he was chairman, and upon himself personally, and that he should be shut out from any opportunity of reply? Would the House say that he had been treated fairly? Would the hon. Speaker say that it was fair? For his own part, he considered it was unjust, and that the result itself was unjust. He did not believe any hon. member of the House would pretend to justify it. Even the hon. and reverend member for West Sydney, fond as he was of raking up old sores against him (Mr. Forster) would not, he thought, contend that he had been fairly treated on the occasion. Under such circumstances, he (Mr. Forster) could not help feeling, for the time, a want of confidence in the decisions of the Speaker. And, looking to these circumstances, which he should not now have alluded to but for the unwarrantable reference made to them by the Colonial Secretary, he thought the House would admit there was something to be pleaded in extenuation of the irritation he had evinced. However, the Colonial Secretary, to suit his own purpose of administering a blow to him (Mr. Forster), had raked up this matter again. But if he felt that it was his duty to be the executioner on this occasion, he might at all events have done it in a higher style, if he had contented himself by simply performing his duty without indulging in those personal reflections which only betrayed his own smallness of character without in any way injuring him (Mr. F.). He made these remarks,—for which he thanked the House for having listened to him so patiently,—for the purpose of showing that at all events he had some kind of a justification for his conduct; and having done so, he had no hesitation in expressing his sorrow for having used any expression offensive to Mr. Speaker, and of most willingly withdrawing it. This, however, he would qualify by saying, that he did not, therefore, withdraw his expressions of regret, for what he conceived to be the unfair treatment he had experienced. He did not say this with the view of qualifying in any way the value of the withdrawal, which he made fully and entirely, or of intending to make any statement that might be regarded as offensive either to the Speaker or the House. (Hear.)

Mr. ROBERTSON said, with regard to the remarks of the hon. member for Sydney East, that if he (Mr. R.) had in any way failed in his duty, it was in not having had the expression taken down at the time by the clerk of the House. He certainly would have done this, had he thought for a moment that the course pursued by the hon. member would have been persevered in.

Mr. MORIARTY rose to make some remarks amidst loud cries of "spoke," and "adjourn."

Mr. COWPER, after hearing the apology of the hon. member, would ask leave to withdraw his motion.

Leave was given, and the motion was withdrawn accordingly.

Mr. HOLT then resumed his address, hoping that the Government or the hon. member for Liverpool Plains would again introduce this bill early next session. Whether it were the Government or the hon. member who carried the measure, the honorable gentleman for the labour and pains he had taken would be entitled to the thanks of the community.

The question was then put and carried on Mr. WEEKES' amendment, and the bill was discharged accordingly.

POINT OF ORDER.

Mr. DALGLEISH drew attention to a petition presented that evening by the hon. member for Liverpool Plains, from Captain Adams, which was in contravention of the Standing Orders, inasmuch as it prayed for a pecuniary allowance.

Mr. SPEAKER ruled that the petition was out of order, for though the prayer was in proper form, yet the petitioner in the paragraph immediately preceding the prayer, stated that he desired to obtain from the Government some pecuniary assistance, compensation, or allowance to enable him to remain in Sydney and give evidence for the Crown in a case of murder.

The petition was read at length by the Clerk, and after some discussion,

Mr. DALGLEISH moved that the petition of Captain Adams, presented by the hon. member for Liverpool Plains, is irregular, and that the order of the House for its reception be discharged.

The motion was negatived.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. DALGLEISH again brought forward, as a matter of privilege, the question relative to the motion for printing the report and documents connected with the enquiry into the case of Mr. Quodling. He considered that as Mr. Speaker had recalled his ruling against the motion being put yesterday, the motion still remained to be disposed of.

Mr. SPEAKER said he had fully expressed his views upon the point last night, and he still adhered to them. The hon. member for East Sydney declined to make a fresh motion, but Mr. Rotton had a notice of motion on to-morrow's paper for the printing of the documents. The motion could on no ground be made now, as the next order of the day must be proceeded with.

LAND TRANSFER AND REGISTRY BILL.

On the motion of Mr. COWPER, the order of the day for the second reading of this bill, and the bill itself, were discharged from the paper.

GOLD DUTY.

Mr. WILSON believing it to be clearly the desire of the House that the session should be brought to a speedy close, and feeling that the subject was one which could not now receive that amount of attention which its importance demanded, begged to withdraw his motion for the abolition of the gold duty. (Hear, hear.)

BENEVOLENT ASYLUM.

Mr. LUCAS moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Benevolent Asylum, Sydney, brought up by him on the 7th of January, be now adopted by the House. He begged to state that the report had been drawn up from the personal inspection of the committee, and in accordance with the evidence which had been placed before them. The committee, in the course of their enquiry, had examined sixty-one persons—the secretary, treasurer, and accountant of the institution, several of the committee, the medical officers, and the visiting clergymen,—six medical gentlemen of large private practice in the city, most of the officers and servants, and several of the inmates. They had also paid three visits of inspection—two to the Sydney house, and one to that at Liverpool. Having been informed that the best time to visit the Sydney house was after the inmates had retired to rest, they had gone there late in the evening, and had inspected the whole place, not, however, taking evidence at the time, as the Assembly was then sitting. What they saw would be found embodied in the report, which had been drawn up in accordance with the evidence and the result of the personal observations of the committee. The committee had found that the Sydney house was not at all suited for its present uses, being small and inconveniently laid out. The house at Liverpool was not open to this objection. The site of the Sydney house was once in all respects suitable, but was now so no longer. It was a place now enclosed with buildings, and a place that it was impossible to drain. The ceilings of the house were low, the wards too small and badly ventilated, the plan of the building being such that a free current of air was impossible. There were trees near it on one side, and there was high land at the back,—all circumstances which tended to make it unhealthy. The house was much crowded with poor people, pauperism having apparently been much increased in the colony since 1853. In No. 1 ward the committee had found 42 bedsteads—there being only accommodation for 38—they also found 63 women, including 9 blind, 2 lame, 20 between 65 and 95 years of age, 32 young mothers, as also 36 infants, 4 of whom were foundlings—in all 99 human beings, huddled together in a room only calculated to accommodate 38. The bedsteads here were only thirteen inches apart, and at the foot of each bed the committee found a mattress spread out on the floor—every available space being thus covered with bedding at night. In the hospital ward they found 34 sick women, but not more than 24 bedsteads—there being scarcely room for 20. In the lying-in ward there were but 8 bedsteads, and barely room for that number. The committee were, nevertheless, informed by the nurse that there were often as many as 12 or 13 patients. In the dining-room down stairs two schools were found to be held during the day, one at one end of the apartment for the Roman Catholic children, and another at the opposite extremity for the children of other denominations. The inmates were obliged to eat their meals in this room occupied as a school for a considerable portion of the day, and the servants of the institution slept in it at night. In the women's hale ward, calculated for the accommodation of forty-two persons, there were forty-four bedsteads, the remainder of the bedsteads required being made on the floor. The children's ward the committee found to be the worst conducted of the whole establishment. In it sixty-three children ate, washed, and slept. It was clear that the person in charge of that ward did not take that care of the children that she ought. He would refer the House to the evidence of Mrs. Stone, to shew that the conclusions of the report in this respect were fully borne out. Mr. Lucas then proceeded to quote from the following evidence of Mrs. Stone in answer to the questions put to her by the Chairman of Committees:

"How many children have you in this ward?—At present sixty-three; I have had more.

"Do they all sleep here?—Yes.

"And dine here also?—Yes, they take all their meals and sleep here.

"Is this where they bathe (pointing to a large tub)?—Yes.

"How often are the children washed?—They are bathed once every week.

"How often are they washed?—They are washed and combed every morning.

"When you use the bath, how many children do you wash before you change the water?—We must wash them all.

"The whole sixty-three in the same water?—Yes; we have to fetch all the water up and to carry it all down again.

"The water is not laid on?—Not for this ward."

"Is the same plan pursued in washing the faces, hands, and feet of the children?—No; we are obliged to change the water then, because it is sometimes very dirty.

"You have to carry up the water?—Yes, the cold water is carried up from the yard; the hot water from the coppers.

"Do all the children sleep here, or is there another ward?—The big boys sleep in the ward below, but sixty-three sleep here and take all their meals here."

What this person said as to the water not being laid on to the ward was true. The water was not laid on to the room itself, but it was laid on to the landing, so that it must have been idleness alone, which prevented her from having as much water as she required. The beds in which the children slept were on the floor, and were piled up during the day. The evidence proceeded to state as follows:—

"What is done with the beds when the children get up?—They are folded up and placed there.

"By the Chairman: Are they taken out into the air?—Yes, about once a fortnight.

"How often are the bed-clothes taken out of the room to be aired?—Perhaps once a week, perhaps not so much as that; as often as I see it to be necessary I send them below; but some of them, in consequence of the dirty condition and habits of the children, have to be changed three nights in the week.

"Has each child his own bed?—No; it is impossible for each child to have a bed for itself. Some of the children come in here in a most filthy state—crawling all over, covered with vermin and sores; others come in in a cleaner condition. In such cases I endeavour to keep the cleaner children apart from the others.

"Then a bed occupied by John Jones to-night might be occupied by Samuel Smith to-morrow night?—It might be so, but the children are very sharp about taking their own places. The mattresses are very wide, and four children are placed on one side of the mattress, four on the other, and one blanket covers the whole.

"You have a great number of children afflicted with a disease similar to itch?—There are several.

"I suppose from the manner in which you are compelled to arrange the beds, that children who have the itch lie with those who are clean?—I prevent that as far as I can, and keep the blankets separate; but when they are in the school or about in the yard, of course they come in contact with each other, and the doctor says that the disease is so contagious, that a child who is clean taking anything from the hand of another who has the disease may contract it.

"Nevertheless the children who are afflicted with this disease, as well as others, sleep in the same ward?—Yes; the boys sleep on one side, and the girls on the other."

The committee found that the larger boys slept on the floor of the hospital; several were sleeping there whilst one of the patients was dying. [Mr. LUCAS then proceeded to remark upon the mismanagement of the bedding at the Asylum. It was not properly aired as it ought to be daily. He also commented upon the neglect by which the children affected with itch, and those who were free from that affection, were all washed in the same water.] When he had drawn the attention of the medical officer to the circumstances detailed respecting the children, that gentleman was very much astonished, and did not appear aware of these facts. He remembered, also, that a Mr. Robertson, ironmonger, and other witnesses, were equally astonished when he (Mr. Lucas) brought this matter under their notice. The committee went next to the ward of the sick children, and here the stench was frightful. It beat everything that he had ever seen or heard of in the whole course of his life. The bedsteads were packed as closely as they could stand. The door, the windows, and the ventilators, were all kept closely shut, and it seemed as if the most studious exertions were made to exclude fresh air. There existed a passage which would have admitted air to the inmates, but this also was kept shut, because it communicated with the surgeon's quarters. The committee next visited the hospital. There they found everything tolerably clean, and well arranged; but here, again, the want of sufficient fresh air was manifest. The medical gentleman in charge seemed, in fact, to have an absolute dread of fresh air, for although the hospital was crowded with patients, the doors were locked, the windows down, and the ventilators all fastened up. As stated in the report, the committee, on their visit to the male hospital—"in the male hospital we found seventeen patients, and the medical officer informed us that, although he had twenty bedsteads, he is often so much crowded that he has had as many as eight patients lying on the floor. In this ward there are also nine or ten boys, from ten to fourteen years of age, who sleep on the floor. In the children's sick ward, in consequence of the over-crowded state and the defective ventilation, the atmosphere is so fetid that after breathing it for two or three minutes, your committee were no longer at a loss to account for the large amount of juvenile mortality at the Sydney Benevolent Asylum." With regard to the general mortality of the institution, it was only fair to say that many persons injured by accident, or who were found ill in the streets, were taken to the Asylum, and in the event of decease, the death was registered as occurring at the institution. This fact should be taken into account when considering the amount of mortality. The want of classification was the great and most prominent failing of the institution. In the children's ward, in the lying-in ward, and in short all through the asylum, this want of classification was patent, and steps should be taken immediately to effect an improvement, so far as it was possible to do so, more especially with regard to the lying-in ward. On this point he would refer the House to the evidence of Dr. Brown, Dr. Graham, and Mrs. Stone. The institution contained a large number of children of tender age, who were totally unfit to be placed in such an institution at all under any circumstances. The report stated: "On visiting the Asylum, your committee found a large number of children between the ages of three and twelve; and they consider this institution quite unsuited, both morally and physically, for children of that age, and strongly recommend that immediate steps should be taken to remove (monthly) all such children, to either the Orphans' or Destitute Children's School; and that in future no children of that age should remain above three months in this institution." Upon this point, the committee had examined almost every witness. When they considered that the institution was not intended for this class, it was not possible to do justice to the children. It was also stated by the Rev. Mr. Stephen, and the directors examined, that they recommended the removal of the children from the institution. Although there were two schools there, the children did not receive that kind of instruction which they would receive in properly established schools. If these children were removed the institution would be considerably relieved, and much additional space afforded for persons of more advanced years. There was one large ward, in which there were sixty-three children. This and the children's sick room might also be converted to some other use. The hospital might also be relieved. The committee recommended that,—

"As fully twelve-thirteenths of the expenses of the society are supplied from the public revenue, your committee are of opinion that the Government should have some official knowledge of the state of the institution; and they would recommend that an inspector be appointed, who should audit the accounts and make periodical reports on its condition."

The committee was led to this recommendation for two or three reasons. The question was put to several of the witnesses. The first was put by Mr. Hay to Mr. Allen. Mr Hay asked—

"As taking a leading part in this institution, would you feel it was objectionable to have an inspector appointed by the Government, who should have the power of looking over all the arrangements of the institution?—It would depend upon what his powers were.

"I mean as inspector on behalf of the Government, who furnish the larger portion of the funds, to certify the Government as to the mode in which those funds are expended?—I think the Government should have a considerable representation on the board, if the board is to continue as it has been; I have always thought so, and have endeavoured to get as many members of the Assembly on the board as I could. I have often asked members of the Assembly to take a seat on the board; I do not know whether I have not asked you.

"I do not think so?—If not, we shall be glad of your services next year."

Mr. Hay, however, declined.

"Mr. Alexander then asked: Do you think, if an officer were appointed by the Government as inspector, there would be any practical advantage in it?—I have no objection, provided he is not to control the committee.

"By Mr. Hay: Merely to have a full opportunity of seeing how the institution is conducted from top to bottom?—I see no objection to that, but he should have no power to say to the committee, 'You shall do this,' or 'You shall not do that.' I also think the Government should have the liberty of nominating persons on the committee."

He thought it was not desirable that the master and matron of such institutions should be man and wife. As to the proportion of income stated in the report, the hon. member said the House last year voted £10,000, and only £750 were subscribed. He thought the collections in the various churches amounted to £250. The revenue was still further augmented by police fines, &c. He thought it desirable that there should be an inspector to make reports. He should not have great control, but he believed the public would have more confidence in the institution if monthly reports were published in the newspapers. The report showed that there was a great increase of out-door patients. The increase was gradual from 1843 to 1858. In 1843, 225 patients were receiving out-of-door relief, and this number gradually increased up to 1858, but after that time till 1860 it increased rapidly, and the number reached 3276, which was an increase of 460 per cent. in 2½ years. Since then, however, the number had decreased to 2412. The committee found that as soon as a person was entered on the list to receive out-of-door relief there was great difficulty in getting him off again, and this was shewn by the evidence of several witnesses. And if they did strike off a person for a few months he was sure to be got on again, because the committee thought it was better to be imposed upon than to allow a person in want of out-door relief to remain in want of it. They then came to the in-door patients, and he pointed out that this institution was not established for in-door patients, but to relieve outside those persons in want, and in 1818 when the institution was first established, a small room was provided to serve out to the people recommended to the committee, but the number of applicants increased so much that they erected a new building, and received in-door patients. He thought it was in 1836 when they first received in-door patients, and in 1843 there were 346 inmates, and the expense during that year was £5067. In 1851 the paupers increased to 375, and the expense was £5369; but in 1861 they increased to 733, and the expense was £14,250, which was an increase in ten years of £8861. The committee recommended that immediate steps should be taken to relieve the institution from the number of inmates by the removal of the children, and as the Government had given the society the use of the large building at Parramatta, they could draft a number of the women there. With reference to the food, the committee found the bread and meat very good, but the meat was always boiled, and they recommended from the evidence taken, that more vegetables should be given, and that the meat should be sometimes baked. In the Liverpool institution there were no vegetables for the inmates but those that were grown in the small garden attached to the place, and on the recommendation of the committee, some of the committee directed the master of the institution to purchase whatever was required. When he had first moved for this committee he had desired that it should have power to enquire into the state and management of the institution, but an amendment had been carried, limiting the enquiry to the mode of administering relief. On this point there were several objectionable matters that had come under the notice of the committee in the course of the enquiry, but, as it was beyond the power of the committee to deal with them, he had no resource but to write to the committee of the institution on the subject, calling their attention to the evidence. The greatest objections were to the children's wards; they were crowded to excess, the children were neglected by the wardswomen and the matron, whilst no attempt whatever was made at classification. The children's sick-room was one of the worst in the in the institution, but that being under the sole control of the medical officer was beyond the reach of the committee of the institution. Considering how much must necessarily be left to the surgeon, and the officers of the institution, on whose report only could the committee of the society obtain information, the institution was as well managed as could be expected. He had noticed that in one quarter, one paragraph of his report had been taken, and the evidence of one witness quoted to support it, merely to carry out one particular view; but this had been most unfair, because the evidence of this one witness had been refuted by that of half a dozen others. [The hon. member quoted the evidence referred to, and that which refuted it.] The committee had been perfectly satisfied that this man's evidence had been false. For his part, so far from being uncleanly, he had never in his life seen an institution so clean as this was. The only fault the committee could see was that the building was overcrowded, and that enough vegetables were not provided. In everything else it was all that could be desired. The institution was freely open to the inspection of the public generally; but if there was any fault, it was that the people and subscribers displayed too much apathy in regard to it. He thought the committee had done all that they possibly could under the circumstances for its good management. If there were irregularities here, let it be recollected that the same was the case in almost every mercantile or trading establishment, even where there were highly-paid officers and managers to look after them. The committee had unmasked the corruption and irregularities, and brought it to light in their report. They recommended the building of a new institution as soon as possible, and that there should be a sectarian classification of the inmates. The committee also recommended that in the erection of a new building it should be so arranged as to admit of additions at any period, and that room should be provided for 1200 inmates. Fourthly, it was recommended that the children should be removed from places not suitable for them, and next that a Government inspector should be appointed to inspect the building and audit the accounts. Previous to 1860 the accounts were kept in a very slovenly manner. The committee found a deficiency this year of nearly £700, for although the receipts were about £13,700 the expenditure of the institution was about £14,000. The committee had been compelled to entrench upon the investment fund to the extent of £3000 rather than pay interest for an account current. The sixth recommendation was a change of diet. The seventh was the establishment of a depot in the city of Sydney. Eightly, the committee reported upon the increase of paupers; and ninthly upon the receipts and expenditure. Tenthly, they recommended it as desirable that some occupation should be found for the inmates of the institution. The report was unanimously adopted with a few verbal alterations, and persons who had visited the institution agreed at once that it was a fair report of the state of affairs there. He only desired that those who had not visited it would do so in order to test the faithfulness of this report. Although not empowered to enquire into the management, he had brought into the report all the objections which came under the observation of the committe, and he had drawn the attention of the managing committee, to all those irregularities of which they had taken notice.

Mr. BUCHANAN rose to give this report his strongest opposition, and to move the previous question. The House would be guilty of the grossest and most flagrant act of iniquity if it adopted such a report. A more wretchedly managed asylum he defied hon. members to point their fingers to. Children died covered with vermin and filth; fifty or sixty of them were washed in the same tub of water, although clean water was at hand. Fifty women were crowded into one room that would only accommodate thirty. The hon. member stated, that the report disclosed irregularities,—that was the strongest term he used for the most diabolical cruelties; and he stated that the thanks of the community were due to the committee of the Asylum. For what? For murdering these children and starving poor people. It was stated that the worst offal in the butchers' shops was as good as any that was supplied to them. A member of the committee staggered out of the room sick from the pestiferous atmosphere of the room in which these children slept. Yet it was said that these were mere irregularities, and the thanks of the community were due for this management. The withering contempt of the community ought to be awarded to the gentlemen who had the management of this asylum. The report supplied such a picture of this institution that the heart of man revolted at the idea of so much misery being centred among us. Why, if all these evils existed around them did not the committee relieve it. They had money available, and it was their bounden duty to use it in order to make additions to the asylum, rather than hoard it up in the banks. He asked this House whether if this committee had been influenced by principles of humanity or philanthropy they would not, instead of keeping these poor miserable people closed up in this fevered den, have drawn £10,000, and have spent it in some temporary building for further accommodation. The committee of management had preferred the death and disease of the inmates of the so-called Benevolent Asylum to a proper expenditure of the money they had obtained from the public to obviate the misery disclosed by the evidence attached to this report. The report was characterised by cowardice in not denouncing the mismanagement of the superintending committee. If that committee had expended every farthing of the £10,000 they had in hand, to provide suitable accommodation for the inmates, they would have done no more than their duty. Hundreds of women and children—because the committee had not done this—had died in that slaughter-house of the poor—the "Benevolent Asylum." Yet the chairman of the select committee had had the effrontery to come to that House and to ask the House to concur in offering its thanks to the committee of management, the authors of all the despair and wretchedness which the evidence attested. He (Mr. Buchanan) could understand the reason of this. The truth and justice of the report had been sacrificed to shield the reputation of the committee of management. When he had read the evidence, his whole soul had revolted at the cruelty which had been mildly described by the hon. member for Canterbury as a few irregularities. The matter was not mended when it was borne in mind that on this committee were several of the clergy of the different denominations. [A laugh.] Under the pretext of benevolence, there persons had inflicted far greater misery upon the poor than would have befallen them if they had actually been sent to Darlinghurst gaol for vagrancy. [Mr. Buchanan then proceeded, at some length, to speak as to the neglect of their duties by clergymen generally, and, in the course of his remarks, commented severely upon the circumstance that a man in the asylum was given a pair of trousers to wear when the bishop of Sydney visited the House, and that they were taken from the man on the following day.] The management had been infamous and criminal. It had grieved him to the heart to hear of what had there taken place. He should certainly oppose the adoption of the report. He defied anyone to dispute the truth of what he was saying. He would be but too happy if it could be shown that he was wrong, and that the committee were not amenable to this charge of murdering the poor and the helpless. He hoped it would be seen that there were no sympathisers in this House with men who could have permitted such atrocities; who had proved themselves traitors to their duty by keeping £10,000 hoarded up which did not belong to them, but which was subscribed for the purposes of relief, and would have obviated all this misery and wretchedness, and slaughter. He begged to move the previous question.

Dr. LANG seconded the motion.

Mr. STEWART did not think there was a second person in that House or in the country who would endorse the statements and assertions made by the hon. member for Morpeth. If the committee of management were really open to these charges, he (Mr. Stewart) in common with every subscriber to the institution would be equally culpable, seeing that the officers came before them for election every year, and others could be chosen where any shortcoming or incapacity was evinced. So far from blaming the committee, he (Mr. Stewart) thought the community were under a debt of gratitude to them for giving their time and attention to the institution. No doubt there had been abuses; but they were caused in great measure by circumstances over which the committee had no control. For instance, the institution was not intended originally for the relief of children and women in confinement. Relief of this description should be given in a separate institution. It was also desirable that a proper classification of the inmates should be made; but this was not possible with the present accommodation. He thought on the whole the committee had done their best, and certainly he did not believe any one person who knew anything of the matter would endorse the violent attack made upon them by the member for Morpeth.

Mr. ALEXANDER, as a member of the committee, denied that there was anything in connection with the management that would bear out the charges made by the hon. member for Morpeth. So far from blaming those gentlemen, they were entitled to every thanks for the manner in which they had superintended the affairs of the society. Every one of the abuses alluded to in the report were known to the committee, and it had been always their earnest desire to remove them. The building was overcrowded—that was a misfortune which the committee could not help, but which they did their best to provide for. And although through the negligence of servants and subordinates, their wishes were sometimes set at nought, every effort was made by weekly inspection and otherwise to see that the Asylum was properly conducted. It was too bad, therefore, that a number of gentlemen, who gave their time gratuitously, and who were frequently put to expense in acting for the public, should have such charges hurled against them without cause or reason. The hon. member had referred to some old man that had been deprived of a pair of trousers which had been given to him, but it had been proved that the man in question never could keep a garment which might be given to him. Charges had been also made about the meat, but the conditions of the tender were, that the very best description of meat should be supplied, and if the best was not supplied, the master had the power to refuse it and apply to any butcher for a like quantity. It had been found that the bread sometimes was not good, but the inmates were now supplied with bread of the best quality. Great stress had been laid on the number of deaths in the institution. There certainly was one year when the mortality was great, but, owing to the prevalence of measles and influenza, it was at that time great all over the city. There had been no great mortality during the past eighteen months, considering the ages of the inmates of the institution. The mortality among the children was not great when it was considered that children were brought to the asylum in a state of disease. As to the complaint about a want of supply of vegetables the hon. gentleman observed that to have supplied these poor people with vegetables would have cost much more money than it was possible for the institution to afford. It was true that they had £6000 in hand, but £3000 of that they had not had more than three or four months, and he thought it would have been injudicious to have expended any considerable sum of money on a place unsuitable to the purpose. He would not detain the House longer, but conclude by saying that he was impressed with the strong conviction that no institution, taking the circumstances into consideration, could have been better managed than this; he felt sure that there was none whose interests had been more studied, and he thought the charges made against the committee totally unfounded. If suitable premises were obtained the objections would be done away with, but while they had the present house he defied anyone to manage the establishment better than it had been, although some few abuses might have existed.

Mr. REDMAN could scarcely imagine a subject more calculated to excite the public sympathy than the question concerning the management of this institution. He was not prepared to endorse all the report, but on the whole he thought it was a fair one, and that the committee did not wish to conceal the defects of this institution. He thought the committee of management were entitled to thanks for what they had done, although he admitted that they had not done all they might have done. He considered, however, the observation in the report that the committee were remiss in their duty for not having encouraged these people in industrious habits; but he asked how it was possible for them to do everything correctly when there were so many masters, and this only showed the necessity of an inspector being appointed by the Government. They found the committee had unsparingly put forth all the facts that were so clearly proved by the evidence, and he gave them credit for the course they had taken. He contended this institution was established for the purpose of supporting the poor and the aged, but others had availed themselves of it, consequently the building had been overcrowded, and the defects had arisen which were stated in the report. He considered the committee had acted rightly in not fritting away the £10,000 which they had in improving a building which was already faulty, and maintained that they had done all they could to relieve those who were in want, and had applied for relief. He was of opinion that the members of the select committee were deserving the thanks of the House for the trouble they had taken in this matter, and expressed his intention of supporting the whole of the report.

Mr. SADLEIR said that the enquiry had been limited to the provision for the destitute and to nothing else; and, consequently, the committee could not go into the matters alluded to by the hon. member for Morpeth, and which he blamed them for not having dealt with. The committee had denied that there had been any cowardice on the part of the committee, as they had without reserve exposed every abuse that existed that had come within the scope of their enquiry. The management of such an institution was more difficult than was generally imagined; besides which, the very position of the institution so near to the burial ground was exceedingly objectionable, and was certain to generate disease. Such an institution required pure air and good water. The first they certainly did not have in the asylum; whilst the water, though it might be good in quality, was very restricted in quantity, as was shewn by the number of children who, according to the evidence, were washed in the one bath. They wanted more room also, that was certain, and in this view he admitted the necessity for the erection of temporary buildings to prevent this overcrowding. If this had been done, the expenditure of some £400 or £500 would not only have rendered these poor creatures more comfortable, but would also have preserved their health. The committee had done good service, notwithstanding the sneers of the honorable member for Morpeth, and had brought together a mass of information that would be of the greatest value to the country, making the House acquainted with matters that they ought to know.

Dr. LANG said that this report, coming before the House at this its last meeting, when the report had been read by only a small number of the members, and when only a small fraction of members were present, appeared to him to be unjust to the committee, to the chairman, to the institution, and to the public. He had come to this resolution, then, that it was his duty to vote for the previous question, before the hon. member for Morpeth rose to address the House, and for the reasons he had given, not for those urged by the hon. member. Whatever might be thought of the conclusions to which the committee had come, it would certainly be better, for the public and for the chairman, that the report should be proceeded with no further this session, but that it should be left until next session, when the consideration of the subject would lead to a series of inquiries on the part of the House, and would show what he thought the urgent necessity for revolutionising the whole system of supporting the charitable institutions of the country. They had now arrived at that stage when such a proceeding was absolutely necessary. At one period he used to visit the institution regularly on each sabbath and attend at the weekly meetings. At one of the annual meetings he had brought forward this subject of providing labour, or employment of some kind or other, for the inmates of the institution, conceiving that a great deal of the worthlessness and misery which prevailed in it arose from the entire idleness of its inmates. He was also of opinion that there should be an active and thorough Government inspection to prevent waste and see to the proper distribution of the public funds. He thought the committee could not relieve themselves from blame in allowing the present state of things to arise in the institution under them. It was their bounden duty from time to time to report to the Government and the public through the Press, showing the absolute necessity of providing additional accommodation for the poor and wretched inmates of the institution. Let the hon. member bring forward this question early next session, so that the full energies of the House could be brought to bear upon it. He (Dr. Lang) would then endeavour to give it a thorough consideration, after looking well into the subject, and visiting the institution in the interval. He could not see what benefit could arise from the House merely adopting the report at the present moment. It would just shelve the whole inquiry.

Mr. LEARY agreed with the remarks that had just fallen from the hon. and rev. member, and thought it would be the best course to withdraw the motion, in order to consider the question on another and more favourable occasion. Many members of the House had not had an opportunity of perusing the report. But those who had must have had their best feelings most frightfully shocked at the wretched condition of this institution of which the poor of our land were the inmates. Although it might not be right to expect as much from an unpaid body of gentlemen, who devoted a large share of their time and attention to the institution, all the efficiency that was desirable in the management; still, if gentlemen would undertake these duties, the public had a right to expect from them that they would see to its cleanliness, ventilation, and such matters, with as great care as possible. The report and evidence showed most conclusively that women and children, old and young, hale and sickly, were huddled together in crowded rooms which would accommodate only a quarter of the number. We had, further, in this report, what was most terrible to think of, that although the water was laid on, sixty or seventy children were actually washed in the same tub of water. It was really terrible to think of it. (Hear, hear.) If his name were on the list of those to whom the management of the institution was committed, he should think it his duty to pay visits to the institution at night, and at least to see that proper cleanliness was kept up. Still, he did not think that they were justified in supposing that the committee had not acted with good motives. He did not think that they had acted wisely, but he did believe that they had been actuated by the best intentions. (Hear.) The select committee, he thought, deserved the thanks of the community for the valuable information which they had brought together upon this subject. He did not think that the previous question was the right way in which to meet the report. There was much in the report that he did not altogether agree to—much that, if he had been on the committee, he should not have written. Still, it contained much that was valuable, and the evidence was of such a character as could not but be very conducive to the removal of what was objected to. The report would not be without its good effect upon the committee of management. He hoped the Government would give this report and evidence every consideration, and do its utmost to have all that was amiss rectified for the future.

Mr. CALDWELL animadverted upon the inconsistency displayed by the honorable and reverend member for West Sydney, who while professing a deal of anxiety for reforms in the institution, nevertheless joined with the member for Morpeth in his endeavour to shelve the matter and prevent the carrying out of those very reforms which he was so desirous of seeing brought about. Had the honorable and reverend member advocated the previous question before these gross attacks were made on the committee, he (Mr. Caldwell) could have understood such a course; but he could not understand the consistency of listening to these attacks, and then proposing to shelve the recommendations of the report. He (Mr. Caldwell) maintained that there was nothing in the evidence or in the report that would justify the attacks and slanders that had been heaped upon the committee by the member for Morpeth.

At this stage of the proceedings, Mr. BUCHANAN called attention to the state of the House, but on the count being made a quorum was in attendance.

Mr. DALGLEISH mentioned that he had been informed that some person had locked one of the doors leading to the chamber for the purpose of keeping members out.

The SPEAKER directed the Serjeant-at-Arms to make enquiry and to prevent the recurrence of such a thing in future.

Mr. CALDWELL resumed: He did not think it necessary to dwell on the management of the Sydney Asylum. It was sufficient for him to say that it was as well managed, considering its crowded state, as it was possible to be. If the committee were to blame at all, it was that they had attempted too much. They had done more with the means and accommodation at command than they were warranted in attempting. But for their doing so, many poor creatures would have been left to perish in the street. He believed that the general feeling was that the committee had attempted too much. He did not believe, however, that any complaint could be made about the cleanliness of the establishment. The committee had brought out prominently the fact in reference to the washing of the children and did not attempt to shield it in any way whatever. The hon. member charged the committee with murder. (Hear, hear, from Mr. BUCHANAN.) In the first place then he charged the Colonial Secretary, for he was a member of the committee, the hon. G. Allen, and the whole of the members of the committee with murder! Some of those gentlemen had been elected year after year for forty years.

Mr. DALGLEISH moved the adjournment of the debate until to-morrow.

Mr. HAY seconded the motion.

The debate was adjourned until to-morrow, and

The House adjourned at ten minutes past twelve, until three o'clock this day.

THE NEWCASTLE STRIKE.

RESPECTING the suspension of work at our coal pits at Newcastle, the following observations are made in letters from Messrs. James Baines and Co., of Liverpool, to a leading mercantile house in Sydney.

"Liverpool, 26th October, 1861.—The strike among the colliers is a very serious business to us individually, and we can see it is the beginning of the destruction of your foreign trade. Henceforth, we must be on our guard, and such a precaution will be fatal. The workmen in the colonies are determined to leave themselves without any sympathies when the day of retribution comes, and come it will as sure as they live."

"Liverpool, 25th November, 1861.—The strike among your colliers will dislocate trade very much in your locality and elsewhere, but happily it is an example to us of the terrible evils which await the mastery of labour over capital. Our Australian trade is very dull, and a growing enquiry for Otago and Queensland. Your commissioners will do no good."

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN.—On the premises, Botany-street, Waterloo Estate, at 11 o'clock, Brick-built Cottage on stone foundation.

MR. C. MARTYN.—At the Camperdown Sale Yards, at 2 o'clock, Heavy Colts.

MESSRS. L. E. THRELKELD AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Mauritius Sugars.

MESSRS. ROSSITER AND LAZARUS.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Muslins, Delaines, Underclothing, Prepared Whalebone, Covered Skirt Steel.

MESSRS. FOTHERINGHAM AND MULLEN.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Wines, Spirits, Champagne, Claret, Cider, Stout, Paraffine and Wax Candles.

MESSRS. CHATTO AND HUGHES.—At their Rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock, Periodicals; at 11 o'clock, Ironmongery, Tinware, &c.

MESSRS. W. DEAN AND CO.—At their Produce Stores, at 11 o'clock, Wool, Tallow, Hides, Sheepskins, Horns, Bones, &c.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, Boots and Shoes.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Papier Mache Moulding, Glass, American Chairs.

MESSRS. WALTER BRADLEY AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Medical and other Works.

MESSRS. DURHAM AND IRWIN.—At their Produce Stores, at 11 o'clock, Wool, Tallow, Sheepskins, Hides, Horns.

MR. S. WOOLLER.—At his Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Dogcarts, Drays, Harness.

MESSRS. GILBERT and CO.—At their Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses.

MESSRS. A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Books, Watches, Clothing, Firearms.

MR. THOMAS DAWSON.—At the Railway Terminus, at half-past 10 o'clock, Milch Cows, Lambs, Calves, Pigs, Porkers, Poultry, Eggs, Butter, &c.

MR. J. O. BRADLY.—At Bath Cottage, Point Piper Road, at 11 o'clock, Furniture and Effects.

MESSRS. BURT AND CO.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Gig, Sociable, Drays, Carts, &c.

THE LATE MR. S. R. PITTARD.—The *Medical Times and Gazette*, of November 2nd, has the following kindly notice of the late Curator of the Sydney Museum:—"Medicine has lost another of her best and most estimable sons. Mr. Simon Rood Pittard, Curator of the Museum of Natural History at Sydney, New South Wales, has been removed from our ranks after a career only too short to be really great. Mr. Pittard was educated at King's College, of which he was an Associate. Soon after the commencement of his professional life, his mind began to be directed to natural history studies. He gained by competition the anatomical studentship of the Royal College of Surgeons, worked assiduously under the late Professor Quekett, in the formation of the histological department of the museum, and in all his labours there acquitted himself with zeal and industry. He was also intimately connected with Dr. Todd in the 'Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology.' To this work he contributed several papers, and towards the completion of the volumes exercised a kind of sub-editorial management, which greatly facilitated the progress of the work towards its end. Some time after leaving the College of Surgeons, Mr. Pittard moved into St. George's-in-the-East, where he may be said to have practised, but in truth, his mind was too much occupied with pure science, and with the contemplation of life and organization as philosophical problems, to allow of his obtaining any marked success in the details of practical medicine and surgery. After the passing of the Act for the appointment of Medical Officers of Health in the metropolis, Mr. Pittard competed successfully for this office in St. George's-in-the-East, and carried out his duties with so much intelligence and courage, that his labours became too good for all the rulers of his parish. Nevertheless, he fought on, and so long as he remained in England, continued at his post. In 1857-58, Mr. Pittard was appointed Teacher of Practical Anatomy in the Grosvenor-place School of Medicine, and here found work so congenial to his tastes, that he left his residence in Wellclose-square and repaired to Chelsea, that he might be nearer to the scene of his duties as a teacher. From the first, his instruction was warmly appreciated, and we, who knew him well in his new capacity, may state honestly our belief that had he continued, he would ultimately have filled the place (long vacant in England, by the way) of a really great anatomical teacher. But this was not to be. The Curatorship of the Australian Museum, offered to him through the kindness of Professor Owen, was not to be resisted. In 1859, full of heart and hope, he went to his new labours, and in the continuance of them closed his career. The world of science may well regret the loss of so enthusiastic a labourer as our friend and brother. They who knew nothing of him personally may have their regrets on this score. But they who knew him, not only as a man of science, but as a friend and companion, have much added to their sorrow. There was surely never a more genial soul than Simon Rood Pittard; his mirth rested only to give place to his industry, and his industry to give place to his mirth. He told the best stories, laughed the best laugh, and, when allowed, made the most genial merriment in every circle, large or small. Without any pretence at learning, he conversed on every learned subject, and, having apparently no idea of his own originality of mind, dropped accidentally as it were, the most original thoughts; even his face was sufficient to recall an ideal which the pencil of one of our great masters has fixed indelibly on the mind. It is hard, indeed, in such a brief notice as this, to depict him all in all. We have yet a painful part to state. Mr. Pittard was not resident long enough in Australia to realize the hopes he had entertained of success and advancement. He has, therefore, left his wife and eight children in such a position that Professor Owen has felt it incumbent on him to ask the assistance of the profession on her and their behalf. We doubt not that the response will be as hearty as it is deserved."

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—Our Penrith correspondent reports the occurrence of a disastrous fire on Wednesday, the 14th instant, by which about 300 bushels of wheat, 100 bushels of oats, and about seven tons of hay were consumed at the farm of Mr. R. Childs, on the Nepean River. The property was housed in a barn built of timber, the whole of which is completely destroyed. There is to be an inquiry on to-morrow. It is the general opinion that this is the work of an incendiary, as this is the third fire in the same neighbourhood, and within a distance of two miles, in one week's time. The loss to the owners, in the three instances, cannot be less than £1200. It is rumoured that the coroner is about to move the Government to offer a reward for the detection of the guilty parties.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 16.

Wonga Wonga (s.), 700 tons, Captain Walker, from Melbourne 13th instant. Passengers—Rev. Mr. Salviere, Mr. and Mrs. Stirling, Lady Campbell, Miss F. Smith, Miss Carter, Messrs. Brook, Rupp, Ingelow, Falkner, Cobb, Brazier, Langton, Sinclair, Kohler, Carr (2), White, Stamford, Hart, Hurry, C. Stephens, and 24 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

Urara (s.), 240 tons, Captain Wiseman, from Clarence River 15th instant. Passengers—Sir S. A. Donaldson, Messrs. Riley, Devonald, Mrs. and Miss Hargraves and servant, and 20 in the steerage. C. and R. R. Co., agents.

Kembla (s.), 325 tons, Captain Mailler, from Clyde River and Ulladulla 14th instant. Passengers—Mrs. Sweeney, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Messrs. Smith and Jones, and 16 in the steerage. I. S. N. Co., agents.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 16.

La Hogue, for London.
Breadalbane, for Auckland.
Rifleman, for Otago.
City of Melbourne, for Otago.
Airedale (s.), for Nelson.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 16.

Vanquish, for Melbourne; Vixen, for Brisbane; Miranda, for Nelson, via Newcastle; Dart, for Wellington; Eliza K. Bateson, for South Sea Islands; Avenger for Otago; Policeman, for Port Denison.

CLEARANCES.—JANUARY 16.

Airedale (s.) 286 tons, Captain Woods, for Nelson. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Antill and 4 children, Miss Gale, Mr. and Mrs. Dawsey 2 children and 2 servants, Mr. and Mrs. Goulston, Major Reader, Captain Reader, Rev. Mr. Bayley, Captain and Mrs. Gordon, Messrs. Peebles, Yates, Jenner, Stewart, Sely, Day, Main, Ford, Howell, Vouse, and 40 in the intermediate.

Eliza K. Beatson, brig, 163 tons, Captain M'Leod, for South Sea Islands. Passengers—Rev. M. Julien, Mr. and Mrs. Buttrey 3 sons and servant, and 3 natives of South Sea Islands.

Avenger, ketch, 32 tons, Captain Trayte, for Otago, with 8 passengers.

COASTERS INWARDS.—JANUARY 16.

Petrel, Cumberland, General Wool, Liberty, Little Pet, Secret, Dove, from Newcastle, with 759 tons coal; Elizabeth, from the Hawkesbury, with 1200 bushels maize, 3 coops poultry, 3 kegs eggs, 2 hides; Valentine Ward, Ocean Bride, William and Mary, Ellen, from Brisbane Water, with 420 baskets shells, 22,000 feet timber; Nora Creina (s.), from Wollongong and Kiama, with 130 kegs butter, 30 bags potatoes, 11 pigs, 13 calves, 10 coops poultry, 15 cases eggs; Illalong (s.), from Morpeth, with 60 bales wool, 63 bales hay, 74 bags maize, 71 bags potatoes, 3 bags onions, 1764 horns, 54 hides, 51 sheep, 2 casks tallow, 7 calves, 4 coops poultry, 10 cases eggs.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—JANUARY 16.

Valentine Ward, Ellen, for Brisbane Water; Gazelle, Margaret and Mary, Bard's Legacy, Little Pet, Kate Kearney, Guiding Star, for Newcastle; Lydia, for Port Stephens; New Moon (s.), for Macleay River; Gimbola, for Wollongong; Sacramento, for Bellambi.

IMPORTS.—JANUARY 16.

Wonga Wonga, (s.), from Melbourne: 3 packages, Frost and Co.; 7 packages, S. C. Burt; 300 bags sugar, Thacker, Daniell, and Co.; 100 cases salmon, S. A. Joseph; 75 cases oilstores, 13 packages, Wolfen Brothers; 88 bags onions, 25 half-tierces tobacco, 50 boxes tin plates, 40 cases fruit, 450 cases oil, 120 packages, Order.

EXPORTS.—JANUARY 16.

Airedale (s.), for Nelson: 4 cases cigars, 4 hogsheads, 35 cases brandy, 5 hogsheads rum, 44 bags salt, 2 quarter-casks whisky, 50 bags sugar, 47 packages, S. A. Joseph; 1 package tobacco, 1 case cigars, J. Bros; 2 quarter-casks wine, 3 quarter-casks brandy, J. Powell; 5 cases cigars, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 6 tanks, 12 packages, Willis, Merry, and Co.; 2 quarter-casks whisky, 2 quarter-casks wine, W. Lewis; 4 quarter-casks brandy, 45 bags sugar, H. Beit; 941 bags sugar, Colonial Sugar Company; 99 bags sugar, J. Caldwell; 4 packages tea, 8 bags sugar, Dunnicliff and Bacon; 37 bags sugar, G. S. Leathes and Co.; 1 chest tea, 11 bags sugar, 8 cases beer, Frazer and Co.; 1 dray, 48 packages, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 13 packages, Alderson and Sons; 1 case, T. Stutchberry; 32 packages, H. H. Beauchamp; 2 packages, J. Sands; 124 bags oats, 42 packages fruit, S. Lee; 20 cases fruit, Woodward; 1 case, G. Robertson; 10 packages, J. Jessen; 5 packages, Iredale and Co.; 1 package, Aspinwall and Co.; 76 packages, H. Beit; 1 ton salt, 77 packages, J. J. Peacock; 2 packages, Dempsey, Brothers; 23 packages, E. Vickery; 1 case, W. Davidson; 5 packages, Mackintosh, Hirst, and Co.; 24 bars iron, 13 packages, P. N. Russell and Co.; 2 cases, F. Spence; 4 packages, H. Moore; 1 case, H. Grenville; 1 case, C. Abrahams; 40 bundles wire, Flower, Salting, and Co.; 3 cases, Willis, Merry, and Co.; 15 packages beer, 100 spokes, 70 felloes, 106 bags bark, 13 bars iron, 48 sash weights, 140 packages, C. H. Powell; 5 packages, Prince, Bray, and Ogg.

Waratah (s.), for Wide Bay: 10 cases old tom, 1 quarter-cask wine, 1 hogshead brandy, 10 cases geneva, Brown and Co.; 1 package tobacco, 8 packages, A. Haydon and Co.; 2 quarter-casks brandy, 1 quarter-cask whisky, Watkins and Leigh; 1 quarter-cask whisky, G. Moss; 15 packages tea, Towns and Co.; 1 package tobacco, J. Mort; 26 bags sugar, Watkins and Leigh; 56 bags sugar, Colonial Sugar Company; 17 bags sugar, Dangar, Gilchrist, and Co.; 7 packages, Saddington and Sons; 5 packages, Alderson and Sons; 25 bags flour, 15 packages, Keele and Co.; 3 bars 4 bundles iron, Weekes and Co.; 3 packages, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 3 packages, Young, Lark, and Co.; 1 plough, Wilkinson, Brothers, and Co.; 16 packages, J. Keep; 10 packages, Chapman and Co.; 2 packages, Holdsworth and Co.; 10 packages, J. Armitage and Co.; 1 case, A. Lenehan; 3 hogsheads beer, 5 packages, Frazer and Co.; 5 cases, Stanford and Co.; 1 cart, A. and R. Lawson; 1 case, Veyret and Delarue; 2 cases, M. Bennett; 15 packages, Iredale and Co.; 10 bags potatoes, Short; 1 case, Payten and Day; 12 packages, D. Jones and Co.; 1 package, Plant; 90 bags flour, T. C. Breillat; 2 packages, M'Call; 1 case wine, Sage, Miller, and Co.; 25 packages, W. Norris; 30 packages, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 15 bags flour, Lotze and Larnach; 5 bags seed, Priestley; 17 bags potatoes, 1 case, Dunnicliff and Bacon; 1 cask, Brown; 5 packages fruit, T. Lawless; 1 horse, W. Connell; 1 case, T. O'Neill; 1 package, Bailey; 1 horse, Pritchard; 1 horse, Beresford.

Eliza K. Bateson, for South Sea Islands: 21 packages beer, 69 cases geneva, 1 hogshead brandy, 10 cases gin, 5000 bricks, 80 tons casks, 2000 feet timber, 6 tons soap, 24 iron pots, half-ton paint, 12 cases wine, 3 tons flour, 1½ ton iron, 4 casks powder, 75 packages, Buttrey and Co.; 20 cases brandy, 1 hogshead rum, 15 cases wine, 10 packages tea, 1 bag coffee, 48 bags sugar, 2 cases tobacco, 2 tons salt, 17 packages, Baar and Co.; 2 cases, Dawson, Eagar, and Co.

Avenger, for Otago: 1000 pieces lumber, 20 bags biscuits, 50 cheeses, 52 packages, Anderson, Campbell, and Co.

SHIPS' MAILS.

MAILS will close at the General Post Office, as follows:—

For NAVIGATORS AND FRIENDLY.—By the E. K. Beatson, this day, at 6 p.m.

For LONDON.—By the Lochiel, this day, at 6 p.m.

For MELBOURNE.—By the City of Sydney (s.), on Saturday, at 2.30 p.m.

For ADELAIDE.—By the Wonga Wonga (s.), on Saturday, at 2.30 p.m.

For ROCKHAMPTON.—By the Boomerang (s.), on Saturday, at 5.30 p.m.

MAILS BY THE NORTHAM.

General Post Office, January 10th, 1862.

The mails by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's steamer NORTHAM will be made up at this office on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 9 a.m. for all letters not addressed to the United Kingdom, and at 11 a.m. for all letters so addressed. Newspapers must be posted one hour before the letters, i.e., at 8 and 10 a.m. respectively.

The following mails will be despatched, viz.:—To the United Kingdom, via Marseilles and via Southampton. To France and other Continental States (in a closed mail to France). To the Northern countries of Europe, via (when marked) Trieste. To Melbourne, Tasmania, Adelaide, Western Australia, Mauritius, Suez, Alexandria, Malta, Aden, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore, Manila, China, the Cape of Good Hope, and St. Helena.

Registered letters not addressed to the United Kingdom will not be received after 4 p.m. 21st instant, but letters addressed to the United Kingdom will be registered from 9 to 10 a.m., 22nd instant. All letters and newspapers not otherwise marked will be forwarded by this opportunity. Letters intended to be transmitted by any of the special routes above mentioned, viz., "via Marseilles" (in closed mail to France), or "via Trieste," must be so addressed.

Rates.—All letters going to or through the United Kingdom must be prepaid; and the additional charge on those sent "via Marseilles" is 3d. the quarter-ounce. On letters addressed "by the closed mail to France," the colonial postage only (6d. the half-ounce) is required. On letters sent "via Trieste" the postage (as already notified) is 1s. the half-ounce.

W. H. CHRISTIE, Postmaster-General.

N.B.—All letters and newspapers posted in the iron letter receivers must be so posted before 7 a.m. 22nd instant.

CUSTOM HOUSE.—Entered Outwards, January 16:—Governor, brig, 147 tons, Captain Neatby, for Brisbane; Re..ely, ship, 665 tons, Captain Plummer, for Petropaulovski.

The fine ship La Hogue proceeded down the harbour yesterday morning, in tow of the Washington (s.), and cleared the Heads with a fine N. E. breeze. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were on board the steamer for the purpose of witnessing the departure of this crack ship.

The Kembla (s.) brings up 22 kegs butter, 55 cheeses, 4 cases eggs, 2 coops fowls, 7 packages leather.

The Urara (s.), from Clarence River, crossed the bar at noon on the 15th, and arrived here at 4 p.m. yesterday. She had fine weather throughout the passage. Left the Elizabeth and Australia inside the bar. The Urara brings up 172 bales wool, 50 bags maize, 18 bags wheat, 9 bags onions, 2 coops poultry, 3 boxes eggs, 410 ounces gold.

The A. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Wonga Wonga cleared Port Phillip Heads at 5.15 p.m. on 13th instant, rounded Wilson's Promontory at 2.30 a.m 14th instant, and Cape Howe 9 p.m. same day. Light northerly winds, and thick foggy weather to Cape Howe, thence strong N.E. gales, with heavy sea. Entered Sydney Heads at 4.45 a.m. on 16th instant.

THE MORPETH (s.).—This vessel, the property of the H. R. N. S. Co., passed the Downs on the 17th of November, and proceeded down the Channel, with a fine northerly breeze. She has on board 350 tons coal, which will be expended in getting well clear of the land, when the remainder of the passage will be made under canvas. Her trial trip gave every satisfaction.

Messrs. Threlkeld and Co. sold the American whaling barque Eliza L. B. Jenny, by auction, on Monday last, for £1025. Mr. Cuthbert was the purchaser.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

MELBOURNE.

DEPARTURES.

January 15.—Keera, for Port Albert; Arabia, for Otago.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

January 16, 9 a.m.—Queenscliff, S.S.W., fresh, cloudy.
Armidale, calm, very hot.
Tamworth, calm, very hot.
Murrurundi, S.E., fine.
Newcastle, N.W., hazy, close.
Mudgee, N.W. very fine.
Bathurst, W., fine, hot.

STATE OF THE LINES.

Intercolonial, communication perfect.

Northern	"	"
Kiandra	"	"
Western	"	"
Railway	"	"
South Head	"	"
Adelaide	"	"

NEWCASTLE.

DEPARTURE.

January 15.—Christina, brig, Maurice, for Melbourne, with 400 tons coal.

RICHMOND RIVER.

ARRIVAL.

December 28.—Rose, from Newcastle.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

January 9.—Highland Lassie, from Newcastle.
January 11.—Vibilia, from Newcastle.
January 12.—Benares (s.), from Point de Galle; Samuel Falls, from Hongkong.

The Samuel Falls, American ship, from Hongkong, for Sydney, with 161 Chinese passengers, put in, short of water.—*Argus*, 12th January.

BATAVIA.

ARRIVALS.

November 4.—Zingra, from Swan River.
November 12.—Agnes, from Melbourne.
November 18.—Mary Bradford, from Newcastle.
November 24.—Ary Scheffer, from Melbourne.
November 25.—Koning Willem 2nd, from Melbourne; Dec. 1st, from Adelaide.

LOADING.

November 30.—Reine des Anges, Agnes, for Melbourne.

SHANGHAI.

ARRIVALS.

October 31.—Velox, from Sydney.

HONGKONG.

ARRIVALS.

November 2.—George Lee, from Sydney.
November 11.—Joshua Bates, from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

October 9.—Samuel Falls, for Sydney, with 150 Chinese. Cargo: 150,000 lbs. tea, 4000 piculs sugar, 750 piculs oil, 600 [illegible] opium, 74 coils rope, 7025 packages China goods.

LOSS OF THE NORTH BRITON.—Londonderry, November 21.—The Canadian screw steamer Anglo-Saxon, from Quebec on the 9th instant, has arrived here. She reports that the North Briton, which left Quebec on the 2nd, and was due at Londonderry on the 12th instant, was wrecked on the 5th on Parroquet Island, [illegible] of the Mingan Group. All her crew and passengers are on board the Anglo-Saxon, except seventeen of the former and two of the latter, who got adrift in her boats. However, there is reason to believe that these were afterwards picked up by a schooner, which was seen by the Anglo-Saxon off Metis. The captain and the second, third, and fourth officers of the North Briton remained behind.

LOSS OF THE SHIP WILLIAM BROWN BY FIRE.—The following is a copy of a despatch received at the Marine Department of the Board of Trade respecting the destruction by fire of the British barque William Brown:—"To the Secretary of the Board of Trade, British Consulate, Madeira, October 8, 1861. Sir,—In compliance with the instructions to consuls under the Merchant Shipping Act, I have the honour to report you the destruction by fire, on the night of the 2nd instant, in latitude 30 44 N., longitude 18 W., of the British barque William Brown, of Whitby, Thomas M. Barclay, master. This occurrence took place while the ship was proceeding on a voyage from London to New Zealand. The fire broke out in the ship's hold, without any known cause, and having speedily ignited some highly inflammable materials among her cargo, all the efforts of the master, crew, and passengers to subdue it proved fruitless, and forced them to take to the ship's boats, from which fourteen seamen, five male, and four female passengers, were subsequently picked up by the Swedish barque Hedvig Charlotta, Hallengren, master, of Stockholm, for Rio de Janeiro, who treated them with great kindness, and proceeded to land them at this island, where he arrived on the 6th instant, and thereby incurred a delay of two days. No payment was either claimed or made by me on account of the expenses which Captain Hallengren incurred in this affair. I have further the honour to report to you that all the people on board the William Brown were saved, excepting John Edward Codd, aged 31, of Barbadoes, ship's steward, who was suffocated on board the ship by the smoke of the fire. The people of the William Brown saved none of their effects, and are being relieved by me. I have, &c., G. H. HAYWARD, H.M. Acting Consul."—*Mitchell's Register*, November 2.

AMERICAN SHIPS AND PRECAUTIONS AGAINST PRIVATEERS.—Our Liverpool correspondent, writing on Wednesday, informs us that all the United States ships, bound from Liverpool to any of the Northern ports, undergo, before leaving the Mersey, a system of piercing in order that they may be able to carry guns. The upper decks and bulwarks are generally strengthened, and cannon, constructed on the most recent and improved principles, put on board. In order that the guns may be worked, so as to do as great execution as possible if the ship be attacked by any of the Southern privateers, practical gunners have been engaged, and in most cases the number of hands increased. The cargoes, too, of many of these ships are not of the most peaceful character, as is well known to those engaged in their stowage.—*Times.*

PORT OF SYDNEY.

IMPORTS.—JANUARY 15.

Brandy, 15 packages	£364	Saddlery, 4 packages	[illegible]
Drapery, 2 packages	229	Soda, 63 casks	[illegible]
Effects, 1 packages	95	Spirits wine, 14 packages	[illegible]
Fancy goods, 11 packages	30	Tea, 30 packages	[illegible]
Hides, 12	9	Timber, 25,000 feet	[illegible]
Perfumed spirits, 7 cases	85	Wine, 11 packages	[illegible]
Provisions, 196 packages	970	Wool, 191 bales	[illegible]
Rum, 10 hogsheads	150		

JANUARY 16.

Boots, 1 case	£10	Oilstores, 75 packages	[illegible]
Books, 1 package	120	Provisions 42 packages	[illegible]
Cocoanut oil, 83 tons	3770	Rope, 118 packages	[illegible]
Cigars, 20 cases	500	Salmon, 110 packages	[illegible]
Effects, 2 cases	20	Sugar, 5 tons	[illegible]
Fancy goods, 6 packages	231	Tea, 300 packages	[illegible]
Ironmongery, 4 packages	70	Tobacco, 25 packages	[illegible]
Matting, 330 rolls	596	Wool, 66 bales	[illegible]
Oil, 30 tuns	1160		

EXPORTS.—JANUARY 16.

Ale, 21 packages	£69	Hides, 181	[illegible]
Butter, 66 packages	252	Hops, 20 pockets	[illegible]
Beer, 97 packages	506	Horses, 25	[illegible]
Boots, 40 packages	842	Ironmongery, 40 packages	[illegible]
Books, 7 cases	170	Jewellery, 2 cases	[illegible]
Brandy, 140 packages	640	Lead, 6 rolls	[illegible]
Copper, 43 tons	2620	Leather goods, 15 packages	[illegible]
Candles, 191 boxes	265	Leather, 4 bales	[illegible]
Confectionery, 5 cases	30	Oil, 15 packages	[illegible]
Cigars, 10 cases	242	Oats, 250 bushels	[illegible]
Coal, 1118 tons	1118	Oilstores, 240 packages	[illegible]
Coffee, 1 ton	80	Rum, 18 hogsheads	[illegible]
Cedar, 50,000 feet	1000	Rifles, 1 case	[illegible]
Drugs, 5 cases	52	Rope, 25 packages	[illegible]
Drapery, 30 packages	952	Stationery, 6 packages	[illegible]
Dray, 1	15	Sovereigns, 4 boxes	[illegible]
Earthenware, 6 crates	71	Salt, 4 tons	[illegible]
Effects, 14 packages	65	Sugar, 65 tons	[illegible]
Fancy goods, 18 packages	163	Soap, 100 boxes	[illegible]
Fish, 26 packages	40	Tallow, 224 casks	[illegible]
Fruit, 1770 packages	178	Tea, 207 packages	[illegible]
Flour, 57 tons	846	Tobacco, 29 packages	[illegible]
Galvanised iron, 4 cases	73	Whisky, 36 packages	[illegible]
Glassware, 1 case	105	Wool, 2462 bales	[illegible]
Geneva, 55 cases	66	Wine, 110 packages	[illegible]
Hardware, 112 packages	317		

SYDNEY HEADS.

	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
Jan. 16.	8.30 a.m.	E.N.E.	Light, and hazy.
	Noon.	N.E.	Moderate, and ditto.
	5 p.m	N.E.	Fresh, and ditto.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, TAKEN AT 9 A.M., WEDNESDAY 16TH JANUARY, 1862.

Stations.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Max. shade.	Min. shade.	Rain gauge.	Direction of wind.	Force of wind.	Extent of cloud.
Albury ...	29·202	95·	92·	80·5	100·	82·	0	E.	1	0
Goulburn..	27·760	84·	86·5	68·	101·	64·	0	N.W.	4	4
Bathurst..	27·740	80·	84·	0	100·	74·	0	N.W.	3	3
Windsor...	29·760	83·	78·5	76·	107·	66·	0	E.	1	0
Newcastle.	29·832	70·	89·	72·	90·	68·5	0	N.W.	2	6

STATE OF THE WEATHER.

January 16.—Albury, fine; Goulburn, hot; Bathurst, very hot; Windsor, sultry; Newcastle, hazy.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO THE NEXT PUBLICATION.

1862. January.		Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	High Water. Morn.	High Water. Aftn.
17	FRIDAY	5 0	7 0	9 6	9 [illegible]

MOON.—Last Quarter 23rd instant, 4h. 42m., p.m.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1862.

THE Legislative Council met yesterday at the usual hour.

The Loan Bill was brought up from the Assembly, and read a first time.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the suspension of the Standing Orders, to allow of the Loan Bill passing through all its stages at one sitting, and stated, with reference to the Appropriation Bill, that the Government looked upon the Assembly's reduction of the salary of the President of the Council as an ill-considered vote, and intended to take steps for restoring the salary to its original amount, and for placing the department of the Council in an independent position.

Mr. MEREWETHER opposed the suspension of the Standing Orders, the Loan Bill being too important a measure to be disposed of hastily. He was glad to hear the promise of the Government with regard to the President's salary, and hoped after that explanation the House would agree to the Appropriation Bill.

The motion, being opposed, it fell to the ground.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL then gave notice to move to-day, that the Standing Orders be suspended, so as to allow of the Loan Bill and the Appropriation Bill being passed through all their remaining stages in one sitting. It would not now be possible for his Excellency to prorogue Parliament this week.

The following bills were read a third time and passed:—Osborne Wallsend Company's Bill, Law of Felo-de-se Amendment Bill, and Police Regulation Bill.

The Appropriation Bill was read a second time, and its committal fixed for to-day.

The House adjourned at twenty-five minutes past five o'clock, till this day at four o'clock.

THE Assembly met yesterday at twenty-nine minutes past three p.m.

Mr. MORIARTY asked whether there was any truth in the report that the Government did not intend to prorogue Parliament for a month?

Mr. COWPER replied that he would be only too happy to prorogue that evening.

Mr. ROBERTSON laid upon the table correspondence from Messrs. Parkes and Dalley, and a despatch from the Emigration Commissioners. The documents were ordered to be printed.

In answer to Mr. MACLEAY, Mr. COWPER intimated that no steps had yet been taken to prevent [illegible] hostile [illegible] enterprise of the port of Sydney [illegible] that the information was considered too vague to require the Government to act, but that the subject would be taken into consideration.

In answer to Mr. Rotton, Mr. Arnold said that the plans and sections of the proposed railway from Penrith to Bathurst, with the improved gradients, would not be ready before next session.

In answer to Mr. Driver, Mr. Arnold said that the amount due to Mr. Kidd for the erection of a bridge at Albury had been paid; that by the terms of the original contract a balance of five per cent. was retained by the Government, which would be paid at the expiration of the time agreed on, if the work should prove satisfactory to the proper officer; that the Government had refused to pay for extras, because the Engineer for Roads considered them included in the contract; that no reply had been given to Mr. Kidd's letter of December 6th, because a letter dated the day before had been already sent to Mr. Kidd, affording information on the same subject; and that the Government would not consent to refer Mr. Kidd's claims to arbitration.

Mr. Dick presented a petition from Robert Edgar Adams, commander of the ship Shah Jehan, asking for pecuniary assistance in difficulties alleged to have arisen from certain trials, which had resulted in his own acquittal, and the detention of a number of his men.

In reply to Mr. Dick, Mr. Robertson said that Mr. Fitzpatrick's salary was paid from the fund for assisted immigration. The Secretary for Lands also laid upon the table correspondence upon the subject, which was ordered to be printed.

In answer to Mr. Wilson, Mr. Robertson said that the Government, without waiting for the authority of Parliament, had given orders to restore the police buildings at Burrangong.

Mr. Moriarty laid upon the table a report and evidence from the committee, of which he was chairman, on the case of Dr. Beer. The documents were ordered to be printed.

In answer to Mr. Dalgleish, Mr. Arnold said that all returns ordered by the House would be laid on the table when prepared; and, in answer to Mr. Terry, that, so soon as the amount granted for a free library had been appropriated, the Government would determine the mode of carrying out the order of the House.

In answer to Dr. Lang, Mr. Cowper said that, before Parliament met, the Government had promised to appropriate a site for new buildings for the Benevolent Asylum, and that application would probably be made to the House for additional funds.

In answer to Mr. Dick, Mr. Cowper declined to postpone the Government business to make way for the printing of petitions.

In answer to Mr. Dalgleish, Mr. Robertson said that certain trees in the Domain were being removed upon the recommendation of the gentleman in charge, approved of by himself.

The Queensland Debt Bill, and the Bill for amending the Railways and Roads Acts, were discharged from the paper.

Mr. Cowper moved the second reading of the Property Law and Trustees' Relief Bill, which, according to the hon. gentleman, was a most desirable measure, and embodied three English Acts.

Mr. Dick moved that the bill be discharged, objecting to it as wholly unnecessary, and as a measure to "patch up bad conveyancing."

Mr. Cowper said Mr. Dick "held his seat to prevent law reform," and read extracts from a report of the Legislative Council in favour of the bill. Who in that House was competent to discuss such a bill?

Mr. Forster thought the House would be abandoning its duty to pass this and the two other similar bills without due consideration, merely on the recommendation of the other House.

Mr. Cowper consented to withdraw all the three bills in question.

Mr. Dickson deprecated Mr. Cowper's observations in disparagement of the Assembly.

Mr. Holroyd showed, from the records of the other House, how little attention had been bestowed upon the bill by the legal members.

Mr. Hart, though favourable to the bill, thought it undesirable to proceed with it at present, and could not consent to take it solely on the recommendation of the other House.

Dr. Lang thought the House indebted to hon. and learned members for their illustrations of proceedings in the other House.

The bill was then discharged.

Mr. Arnold moved that the House go into committee to consider the amendments of the Legislative Council in the Navigable Waters' Protection Bill.

Mr. Hart proposed to discharge the bill on account of its unhappy phraseology.

Mr. Arnold defended the bill.

Mr. Walker moved that it be discharged.

Mr. Forster seconded, and spoke in favour of the amendment.

Mr. Moriarty opposed, Mr. Sadleir and Mr. Terry supported it.

Mr. Arnold considered the language of the bill guaranteed by the authority of the Crown Law officers and the other House.

Mr. Wilson saw no justification in the authorities adduced.

Mr. Dalgleish, Mr. Leary, Mr. Dick, and Mr. Hay, though admitting the defects of the bill, preferred that it should be passed.

The amendment was negatived, and the House went into committee, where, after some discussion, one of the amendments made by the Council, which was merely verbal, was disagreed to, and the remainder, which were not material, agreed to.

The House resumed, and the report of the committee on the bill adopted.

The Speaker reported messages from the other House, returning the law of Felo-de-se Amendment Bill, and the Osborne Wallsend Coal Company's Bill without amendments, and the Police Regulation Bill with an amendment. The House went into committee to consider the amendment, which having been agreed to, the House resumed, the report was adopted, and the bill transmitted to the Legislative Council with a message, intimating the course taken by the Assembly.

After some conversation as to whether the Land Titles' Declaration Bill might be discharged, on the motion of Mr. Cowper, the adjournment of the debate on the bill was resumed by Mr. Dick, who moved that the order be discharged, asserting his own earnestness in the cause of Law Reform, and stating that Mr. Torrens, in the course of a correspondence with himself, had offered to contribute £25 towards disseminating information. The hon. member also intimated his own intention to contribute a like amount.

Mr. Holt made a similar promise, and was expatiating on the brevity of his own speeches, and the length of those of others, particularly Mr. Forster's, whose opinion it was, the hon. member said, that a speech had no value unless it was long—when

Mr. Forster asked whether the hon. member was speaking to the question.

The Speaker ruled Mr. Holt to be in order.

Mr. Forster said the Speaker's ruling was "absurd."

Mr. Robertson asked if the honorable member was to be allowed thus to offer "continual insults" to the chair.

The Speaker appealed to the House.

After some discussion, Mr. Cowper moved that Mr. Forster's language was unparliamentary and disorderly.

The Speaker said it was the rule of Parliament that Mr. Forster should offer an explanation and withdraw.

Mr. Forster said he must put the Speaker to the inconvenience of ordering the sergeant-at-arms to put him out.

After a good deal of discussion, Mr. Dalgleish moved the adjournment of the House, which was negatived without division.

Mr. Cowper moved that Mr. Forster be ordered to withdraw.

Mr. Hay objected to this motion as a matter of order, because the proper forms of the House had not been complied with, but recommended Mr. Forster to withdraw the expression complained of.

Mr. Arnold took a different view. Several other hon. members took part in the discussion. Finally Mr. Forster, after showing that he had been unfairly treated by the Speaker, on the present and a late occasion, apologised for and withdrew the expression to which exception had been taken.

The motions before the House were then withdrawn, and Mr. Holt having concluded his observations on the Land Titles' Declaration Bill, Mr. Dick's amendment was agreed to, and the bill discharged.

On the motion of Mr. Cowper, a message was sent to the other House, with the Navigable Waters' Protection Bill, intimating that the Assembly disagreed with one, and agreed with the remainder of the amendments of the Council. An irregular debate took place with reference to a petition presented earlier in the same evening by Mr. Dick, to the reception of which Mr. Dalgleish objected on the ground that it prayed for pecuniary assistance. The result was that the Speaker admitted the phraseology of the petition to be repugnant to the Standing Orders, but ruled that its reception should stand, and that the matter should be inquired into.

Mr. Dalgleish then moved that the petition was informal, and could not be received.

The Speaker repeated his ruling, and the motion was negatived.

Mr. Dalgleish, as a matter of privilege, asked what was to be done with the report and papers in the case of Mr. Quodling, in regard to which it appeared that Mr. Forster's motion for printing still remained on the paper.

The Speaker declined re-entering on the subject.

Mr. Rotton asked if the House was in possession of these papers.

The Speaker replied in the affirmative.

The Land Transfer and Registry Bill was discharged from the paper.

Mr. Wilson withdrew his motion relative to the gold duty.

Mr. Lucas moved the adoption of the report of the committee on the Benevolent Asylum. The hon. member at great length detailed a number of facts disclosed by the enquiry, showing great want of accommodation, and some mismanagement.

Mr. Buchanan vehemently denounced the report for "cowardice and unmanliness," in giving thanks to the committee of the institution, after the disclosure of such mismanagement, and such appalling "cruelty."

The hon. member moved the previous question, which was seconded by Dr. Lang.

Mr. Stewart maintained that the fault lay with the whole body of contributors.

Mr. Alexander denied the truth of Mr. Buchanan's statements.

Mr. Buchanan attempting to explain, was, after some altercation, stopped by the Speaker.

Mr. Alexander defended the institution and the managing committee.

Mr. Redman and Mr. Sadleir took the same view, protesting also against the aspersions cast on the committee of the House.

Dr. Lang thought it better not to adopt the report so late in the session, and suggested the renewal of inquiry next session. For this reason, and not in condemnation of the committee, he supported the previous question.

Mr. Leary concurred with Dr. Lang.

Mr. Caldwell was opposed to shelving the inquiry, and deprecated the censures cast on the management of the institution.

Mr. Dalgleish moved the adjournment of the debate until the next day, which was agreed to.

The House then adjourned, at ten minutes past twelve, to the usual hour the same day.

When the public subscription was made in behalf of Dr. Bland, and supported by many who are most opposed to the bill just rejected, we felt that they had a full right to determine his claims on their gratitude. If we had not approved of their liberality, we certainly should not have condemned it; but if the public purse is to be assailed, we are bound to respect no man's feelings or partialities. A great principle is at stake, and, whoever may be offended, we shall assert it.

We do not believe that we are indebted to any man for liberty. An opinion in opposition to the movements of the Patriotic Association, and to the object which it contemplated, did exist; but there never was, in this or any other British community, an opposition to trial by jury—the freedom of the press or representative institutions—except as the social condition of the country—long a penal station—demanded their abeyance. There are some personal questions connected with Dr. Bland's suffering which have been only alluded to in the most general way. He libelled, we are told, the Governor in the midst of a prison population. If the Government, as a perpetual corporation, did him wrong, and that wrong is clearly proved, we are advocates for ample reparation. We refer to this part of the case, because it has been ostentatiously put forth, as though the fact of imprisonment constituted a presumption in his favour.

We feel it our duty to protest against the doctrine, that sentence for libel proves a political martyrdom. We have, however, in the British Government, a precedent for compensation for political persecution, and we are not disposed to deny the justice of such indemnity; but the wrong done ought to be proved—not by off-hand assertions, but by a clear and unmistakable body of evidence, sifted with judicial impartiality.

The claim made for Dr. Bland on account of his medical services, had it been presented alone, and had it been supported by reasonable proof, before a competent committee, we should never have resisted. That it must not be admitted upon mere rumour or assertion is clear from the counter-statements of Dr. Mitchell. No man who has a good case will be angry at its examination. The committee of inquiry respecting Mr. Clarke and his geological services has removed all doubt upon the subject. Dr. Bland may have a claim as clear, but it is a shameful precedent to allow it without scrutiny, in spite of those counter-statements which greatly modify and reduce the public obligation.

We have objected to the bill because it professed to reward political services of a party nature, and not only on account of the wide door which it opens to such candidates, but the injustice which it inflicts on that part of society who look upon it as a contribution levied after a doubtful victory. Never has the British Government recognised this principle—never has it said that those who have been the servants of a party shall, in consideration of those services, be the pensioners of the state. In practice it has been done too often, but has always been deemed a scandal and a shame. No: it is the duty of every political party to back their own opinion by paying the expense of its circulation; to bear the cost of their cause, and of their ovations. If, then, the friends of Dr. Bland show that his medical services constitute a fair claim for *payment*, to that payment we are not opposed. If a thousand a year, as stated by his enthusiastic friends, would only meet the justice of the case, let them prove that the country can afford to be just, and we have no objection to a thousand a year.

Much has been said about the non-importance of precedents in the management of public affairs. If there is not one, we are told that we have a right to make one. Nothing can be more rash. The precedents of a great country are simply the results of its experience. Their long continuance and frequent repetition are the proof of their utility. They constitute the unwritten law which direct the young statesman or young community long before either can know what will be the effect of any particular line of policy by personal observation. No proof could be more demonstrative that a thing is dangerous, and unfit to be done, than that it has *not* been done by a wise and great people. Those who are prepared to abandon precedents, or to make them lightly, often involve themselves and others in the greatest mischief—while they are acting as they suppose with the utmost independence of spirit.

It is perfectly clear that the bill, as it stood, drew after it a great variety of similar pensions, and that, in short, it gave the alarming evidence that any rump of a Parliament at the fag-end of a session could quarter the allies of the dominant party upon the revenue of the country.

Pensions are, doubtless, conferred upon great military commanders, and why they are confined to warlike services is perfectly obvious. There can be no mistake as to the nature of the service—none as to its result. The soldier wins a great battle, and attains a peerage and a pension. He might have served his country as ably and as faithfully by escaping a defeat, but in that case he would get neither peerage nor pension. *The reward he obtains is given to his fortune as well as to his merit;* and it forms part of the system of national Government as much as does military promotion.

Sir John Moore, when he fell at the close of his memorable retreat, received a tomb from a generous enemy, and an immortal tribute from the pen of an anonymous poet,—had he survived he must have waited for a more auspicious day to have become entitled to public honours and a provision from the State for his heirs. We quite believe that there are services rendered to a country greater than those of a victorious soldier. The inventor of a new form of industry, or the discoverer of a great remedy, obtains from the country a reward; but a Clarkson and a Wilberforce, who wipe out a deep national stain—or a Bright and a Cobden, who break the trammels of commerce—or a Hume, who spends half a century in repressing extravagant expenditure — like a thousand others who have done great things for their fellow-men, have had their services rewarded only by those who believed their course to be just. Never would it do to set up the principle that voluntary service in a disputed cause, and against the established system of a country, shall be paid for out of the taxation of the people.

By Electric Telegraph.

[from our correspondents.]

MELBOURNE.

Thursday, 12.30 p.m.

It has been raining heavily, with wind from the South, since midnight. The clouds are now breaking. There will be no cricketing to-day.

8 p.m.

The escorts have arrived with 35,972 ounces.

The weather is cold and threatening.

The match between the United Elevens and the All-England will commence to-morrow morning at ten.

Mr. O'Shanassy, in reply to a question, informed the Assembly that a sum would be proposed in the Estimates for the erection of a monument to Burke and Wills, and a pension for King.

Mr. Richard Read, artist, for many years resident in Sydney, died at his residence to-day.

ADELAIDE.

Thursday, 6 p.m.

U. V. C. pale brandy was sold to-day at 11s. 6d.

The cargo of teas, ex Omagh, from Singapore, was sold at auction to-day at good rates.

Flour and wheat remain at yesterday's quotations. The market is inactive.

The White Swan was sighted at three o'clock.

The weather is cool, with showers of rain.

BRISBANE.

Thursday, 1 p.m.

At the Toowoomba Assizes yesterday, John Shapland was found guilty of the murder of Mr. John Brown, of the Gold-diggers' Arms, M'Intyre Brook, and sentenced to be executed.

The quantity of wool waiting transmission to Sydney is rapidly increasing.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

Thursday.

Surrender.—James Morris, of King-street, Sydney, fruiterer. Liabilities, £137 15s. Assets, £97 2s. 7d. Deficit, £40 12s. 5d. Mr. Perry, official assignee.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

Thursday.

Before Messrs. Levey, Ronald, Kettle, and S. Cohen.

Ten drunkards were fined 10s. each; and two women were fined 10s. for disorderly conduct in George-street.

Dominick Conlon, Francis Connor, and William Brophy, privates of H.M. 12th Regiment, were charged with having assaulted and robbed a prostitute named M'Donald, who deposed that last night she was at the house of an acquaintance in a lane off Crown-street, neither drunk nor sober, and the prisoners were there; heard Conlon say, "Let us take it from her;" had in her pocket a purse containing £1 16s.; Brophy looked on, while the others pulled her about until they had possession of her purse, when they ran away. On cross-examination, she said that before the prisoners arrived, the women in the house had assaulted and pulled her about; she denied having told them that the "mistress" had taken all her money. Constable O'Connor deposed that he found the prisoners, with prosecutrix and two other women, in a lane off Crown-street; prosecutrix charged the soldiers with having robbed her; they attacked him with their belts, and he went away for assistance; on his return, the prisoners had left; he went in search, and found them in the Domain, each with his jacket off; Conlon armed with a paling, Brophy with a gate post, and Connor with his belt; they made blows at the police, which fell short. The prisoners elected to be summarily tried for the charge of stealing, and were found guilty. To be imprisoned, with hard labour, one calendar month. For the assault upon the police they were sentenced to be imprisoned fourteen days.

Elizabeth M'Closky was brought before the Court by constable M'Call, who deposed that he saw her lying drunk in a private yard in Clarence-street, and took her into custody as a idle and disorderly character. To be imprisoned seven days.

WATER POLICE COURT.

Thursday.

Before the Water Police Magistrate, and Mr. J. Williams.

Of two persons found drunk in the streets, one was fined 10s., with the alternative of twenty-four hours' imprisonment; the other 40s., or forty-eight hours. Murray Alexander, a digger, was fined 20s. for drunkenness and use of obscene language on Queen's Wharf.

Matthew Woodley, who had been taken out of the water at the Circular Quay when nearly drowned, was apprehended by coxswain Martin for protection. Prisoner stated that he had been looking for dolphins, and did not appear to be *compos mentis*. It appeared that he had deliberately jumped into the water with his clothes on, and was lying near the surface with his face downwards, when a Mr. Proctor, who was in the vicinity, dragged him into a punt. In default of sureties for his good behaviour for twelve months, he was sent to prison for fourteen days.

James Godefroy, seaman of the barque Kate, was committed to hard labour in gaol for fourteen days on conviction of disobedience to lawful commands.

Elizabeth Shipley, of Broken Bay, was ordered to pay 30s., the amount of damage she was found guilty of doing by wilfully breaking eight panes of glass, destroying a panama hat, and wrenching a staple off a box, the property of Joseph Star. In default of payment, imprisoned for three days.

James Denis was fined 20s. for allowing a ferocious dog, his property, to be at large to the danger of the public.

John M'Donald, master of the schooner Raven, was fined 10s. with costs, being found guilty, on the information of inspector Cowell, of neglecting to maintain a constant bright light at the masthead of his vessel while she lay in harbour at night.

James Neills was fined 20s. with costs, for assaulting John Ally by throwing a stone at him which struck him on the back of the head.

William Torran, found guilty of wilfully breaking two panes of glass in the house of Sarah Lee, Miller's Point, was ordered to pay the damage, 3s., with costs.

Rifle Matches.—Notwithstanding the immense interest which now centres in the doings of the "All-England-Eleven cricketers, and those by whom they are opposed, a considerable number of persons still devote their leisure time to rifle practice for the purpose of perfecting themselves in the use of the weapons which, thanks to the Volunteer movement, have been recently placed in their hands. The Volunteers of the Hunter River districts purpose celebrating the forthcoming anniversary of the colony by four grand rifle contests, two of which are open to "all comers." Programmes of the matches, and the conditions upon which they are to be contested, have been received in Sydney from the secretary; but it is questionable whether the prizes—though by no means contemptible, being principally valuable guns and rifles—are sufficiently liberal to induce any of our cracks to visit Maitland for the purpose of competing in the matches alluded to. A rifle match, which will probably bring together a large number of the best shots in the colony, is on the tapis in Sydney, and is announced for Saturday next. The match is to be shot by sixty members at the military butts, the prizes being five rifles, two of which are said to be very valuable, and three money prizes. The list of subscribers not being quite full, the remaining chances are to be shot for this afternoon.

Volunteer Artillery.—The usual Monthly Moonlight Muster of the No. 2 Battery takes place this evening in the Inner Domain.

No. 4 Company Volunteer Rifles.—The election of a corporal, in the room of Mr. Lambton, resigned, took place at the Volunteer Office last evening, and resulted in favour of Mr. M. Golden.

Miss Mary Provost.—This lady was playing in her favourite pieces in Liverpool in November. The *Liverpool Mercury*, and the *Daily Post*, speak highly of her performances as Medea, and the Countess, in Knowles' play of Love, about the middle of that month. The report of her death, therefore, was happily premature.

We are requested by Messrs. Chas. Moore and Co. to direct the attention of the boot and shoe trade, to their unreserved sale of a consignment of Joshua Josephs and Sons' goods, this day, at 11 o'clock sharp, at their Rooms, Pitt-street.—Adv.

Messrs. L. E. Threlkeld and Co. request us to remind the trade that they will sell the cargo of Mauritius sugar ex Star of Eve, at their Rooms, 362, George-street, this day, at 11.—Adv.

LATEST ENGLISH NEWS.

[by submarine telegraph.]

FROM OUR SUEZ CORRESPONDENT.

Malta, December 4, 1861.

The English papers are loud in their denunciations regarding a Federal war steamer forcibly removing two Confederate Commissioners from the West India mail packet. The English Government, it is understood, have demanded summary satisfaction.

Mr. Reuter's Telegram.

London, 27th November.

Hidell and Masey, Confederate Commissioners, were forcibly taken out of the English mail steamer Trent, while on a voyage from Havana to Saint Thomas, by the United States frigate San Jacinto.

Consols declined to 93½.

Liverpool, 27th November.

An American man-of-war stopped the British West Indian mail steamer, and took out two Southern Commissioners. Feeling here very strong against the North.

Baron Tecco, Sardinian ambassador at the Court of Spain, has received his passports, and quitted Madrid on the 27th, in consequence of Spain refusing to give up the Neapolitan archives.

A REMEDY FOR BUSHRANGING.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—I am one of that very numerous class who daily devour the intelligence conveyed through your graphic columns. Thus your account of the recent bailing-up of the Lambing Flat coach, and the subsequent narrative of the gallant *Frenchman* therein mentioned, who so naturally bewails the extraordinary demeanour of his *English* companions, has not escaped my astonished observation. No ordinary reader can have failed to observe the frequent occurrence of those impudent attacks, the pusillanimity with which they are almost invariably met, and the rich booty the bold adventurers uniformly secure. The manly notion of instant and determined resistance seems seldom to occur to the minds of the attacked; to be, in fact, the exception, and not the rule. Your jaunty bushranger contradicting *Shakespeare*—"The thief doth fear each *bush* an officer," and, confidently calculating on the traveller's oft-proved *discretion*, like his *Spanish* prototype, calls out "*boca á tierra*," when instantly you perceive wayfarers of every degree, even *proh pudor* "captains and sergeants," dash their noses in the dust, furtively wriggling to secrete their moneys "in the lining of their boots." I am not desirous of writing a lecture on the subject of physical courage, and concede to such as aver it that its opposite may co-exist with strength of mind and estimable qualities; but I do wish to say a word in season on the disgrace of this nearly unanimous quailing on the first summons of the robber. Dr. Johnson, we are told by his latest biographer, "invariably maintained that the man who was afraid of anything was a scoundrel," and he practised as he preached, for "a gang of four persons once attacked him at night"—and the dark always aggravates fear—but "he kept them all four at bay." Carlyle says, "The duty of being brave is an everlasting duty. *Valour* is still *value*. The first duty of a man is still that of subduing fear; we must get rid of fear, we cannot act at all till then. A man's acts are slavish, not true, but specious, his very thoughts are false, he thinks too as a slave and a coward till he have got fear under his feet." "Fear," says the old writer, "is a betrayal of the succours that reason offereth," and it will surely be conceded that something very much resembling this "fear" is at the bottom of these prompt surrenderings to the first commands of armed rogues. If more travellers possessed *Lord Clive's* indomitable pluck, who, as *Lord Mahon* relates, when a bully placed a loaded pistol to his head, threatening instant death, told him, with an oath, to "fire if he chose," the bushranger's trade would soon collapse; the fellow, who ever carries a white feather, conceal it as he may, would be driven to more prosaic and lawful callings so soon as he found himself on all predatory occasions confronted by a dauntless determination never to give in, and to fight at all hazards. I take it that the visage that fears to look man or danger in the face, and forgets that there is no being to be feared but Almighty God, must be of a somewhat hang-dog expression. We may condone other faults, but surely there is no sympathy for cowardice. Wherefore, I say, gentlemen whose avocations lead you into the bush or elsewhere, when ordered to "stand and deliver," emulate the conduct of the brave Monsieur Paul Louven and his compatriot, discharge your evident duty, and *Permitte divis cætera*—

I am, Sir, yours, obediently,

ONCE AN OFFICER.

OUR DEBENTURES.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—At the dinner given the other evening to that illustrious patriot, Mr. Ben James, the Premier, Mr. Charles Cowper, in returning thanks to the company for drinking his health, is reported to have made the following statement:—

"They might go into the markets of England, and as they found by a telegram received an hour before their meeting, New South Wales debentures were at a higher value in the English market, than any other colonial debentures."

Now, although this statement cannot be valued at much, seeing that the telegram referred to did not give the price of any other colonial securities, and consequently rendered comparison impossible, still as it has been the practice of the honorable gentleman as well as his honorable colleague, the Minister of Finance, on every possible occasion to boast of the great value of our debentures in the English market, I consider it due to the public to point out the untruthfulness of these statements, made either in ignorance, or with the intention to deceive. Now, Sir, I assert, and I defy proofs to the contrary, that at the time of the departure of the mail in November last and during the previous two years the debentures of this colony and those of Victoria have sold for and have been quoted at a lower price than any other colonial securities! Mr. Cowper has suggested the only true test of their value, that is to say, by a comparison of the prices at which they are saleable with those of other colonial dependencies; but the honorable Premier has not applied this only true test, inasmuch as he has most rashly given the highest place to New South Wales debentures without venturing to quote the comparative prices of those securities over which our own are so constantly and egregiously puffed. The very best evidence on the point will be found in the *Times*; and referring to its issue of 25th November last, we find the quotations of colonial securities in startling contrast to the after-dinner exaggerations of Mr. Cowper. Taking five per cents,—we find "business done," for New South Wales debentures, at 99¼. The only other five per cents.—namely, those of Canada—are quoted, "closing prices," 102 to 102½. Taking six per cents.—Victorias are quoted, "business done," 104½ to ¾; New Zealand are quoted, "closing prices," 106 to 8. The six per cent. securities of the other colonies—say, Canada, Cape of Good Hope, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, are quoted as ranging from 105 to 113. That your readers may perfectly inform themselves on the subject, I annex the entire quotations of colonial government securities, from the *Times*, of the date above referred to. Whence this great discrepancy may arise, I do not propose at present to discuss; but it is obvious that ministerial statements should be more guarded; and in the face of the contemplated addition to our public debt, consequent on the recent reckless loan-votes in the Assembly, it is certainly worthy of mature consideration whether our credit in the London money market is such as it ought to be, and whether it is likely to improve under our new system of finance,—which plunges the country into debt for an expenditure which should properly come out of ordinary revenue.

I am, Sir, &c.,

SAMUEL JONES.

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Stocks.	Paid.	Closing Prices.	Business done.
Canada Government 6 p. c., Jan. and July, 1877-9 ...	100	106 to 113	110
Do., 6 p. c., 1880-2 ...	100	... — ...	110½ 10
Do., 6 p. c., Feb. & Aug.	100	107 — 109	— — —
Do., 6 p. c., March & Sep.	100	107 — 109	— — —
Do., 5 p. c.	100	102 — 102½	— — —
Cape of Good Hope, 6 p. c., April and Oct., 1880 ...	100	108 — 110	— — —
Do., 6 p. c., do., 1890 ...	100	108 — 110	109½ 1
Do., 6 p. c. Jan. July, '91	100	110 — 111	— — —
New Brunswick Gov. 6 p. c., January and July ...	100	109 — 110	— — —
Do., 6 p. c., April & Oct.	100	105 — 107	— — —
N. S. Wales Gov. 5 p. c., '66	100	99 — 100	— — —
Do., 5 p. c., 1871 to 1876	100	99 — 100	— — —
Do., 5 p. c., 1888 & upwrds	100	98½ — 99½	99¼ 9
New Zealand 6 p. c. ...	100	106 — 108	— — —
Nova Scotia Gov. 6 p. c. sterling, 1875	100	109 — 110	— — —
Victoria Government, 6 p. c., April and October	100	104½ — 105	104¾ ¼ ½

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—As the Grand National affair is fast approaching—an event which will probably call together a larger number of persons than has ever yet been seen in the Domain—it is but just that those in authority should be reminded of a circumstance, which, if taken notice of in a proper view, will tend to the more *immediate safety* of the spectators. In short, horsemen, if they must be seated in the saddle, should have a certain limit—that limit not to extend so far as to mix up with the body of spectators, the one-fourth of which generally at affairs of the kind are composed of ladies and children. The reckless disposition of the generality of horsemen, at large gatherings, has repeatedly sacrificed life, an instance of which occurred only a few weeks since in a country district.

As there is ample time, and no just reason why this restriction should not be enforced, it is to be hoped this encroachment upon the public safety will be removed.

I remain, Sir, yours, &c.,

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.

P.S.—The same argument of course equally applies to vehicles.

Prorogation of Parliament.—It was expected that the Government would have been able to bring the session of Parliament to a close to-day. As, however, the Council refused the proposition of the Attorney-General, that the Standing Orders should be suspended, in order that the Loan Bill should pass through all its stages in one day, another sitting will be necessary. The Loan Bill will be debated by the Council this afternoon, and in the anticipation of its passing, the Government have arranged for his Excellency the Governor to prorogue Parliament on Monday next.

We are requested by Messrs. Fotheringham and Mullen to call the particular attention of wine and spirit merchants, publicans, country buyers, storekeepers, and others, to their sale, this day, at the Rooms, 309, George-street, of 300 cases Truman's XX stout, ex Duncan Dunbar, without reserve. Wines, spirits, beers, &c., to commence at 11 o'clock prompt.—Adv.

We are requested by Messrs. Fotheringham and Mullen to call the particular attention of grocers, storekeepers, country buyers, and others to their unreserved sale, this day, of 250 boxes paraffine and wax candles, just landed ex Marinus, at the Rooms, 309, George-street, to commence at 11 o'clock prompt.—Adv.

AUSTRALIAN VIEWS OF ENGLAND.

(from a new south wales colonist.)

London, November 25th, 1861.

Some of the newspapers have been circulating a rumour that Parliament will be dissolved soon after its meeting, which is fixed for an early day in February; and they have been amusing themselves with speculations as to the changes in the seats which will follow. There is not a shadow of reason for this rumour, nor is it intended to submit any motion that would try the strength of the two great parties in the House of Commons. In the country the Conservatives are cleverly widening the circle of their influence, I think, on the generally accepted condition that their game will be best played out by the contending sections of their opponents, if they themselves are only sufficiently self-restrained and prudent. There are some public favourites in the Conservative ranks—men who are conspicuous for their thorough English qualities, and these men exercise an influence in favour of their party which is essentially personal and non-political. But, even in politics, many of the working classes have decided leanings to Conservatism, or rather to the men of Conservative reputation, for I doubt whether their preference is for Conservatism in the abstract. This feeling, it will be remembered, distinguished many of the Chartists of by-gone years, and even now we find Ernest Jones dedicating his poems to Sir Bulwer Lytton. The shopkeepers, for the most part, are "Liberals," and so are many of the commercial classes above them; but it is the voice of these "Liberals" which is loudest in its abuse of Mr. Bright. Their Liberalism extends little beyond their own order, and the secret of the working men's preference for the Conservatives is that the Conservatives really evince a more genuine feeling of fellowship for the working men, when they come in contact with them, than is to be found among the new families of opulence which have been admitted to political power by the Reform Act.

Theoretical Radicalism is beyond all doubt at a low ebb just now in England. The case in favour of an extension of the franchise, as put in Mr. Bright's letter, has a logical force almost irresistible. Nevertheless, it is resisted with successful ridicule, and the recent Reform Conference at Leeds proves that little earnestness is felt on the subject even among the 5,000,000 unenfranchised men whose cause is so powerfully supported by Mr. Bright. The Conference sat on the 18th and 19th, and on the evening of the latter day, after Leeds had been stirred by the debates of the assembled delegates, a public meeting to set on foot an agitation in favour of reform was held in the Victoria Hall, and at this meeting the attendance, estimated by the leaders of the movement, did not exceed 2000, though the hall will contain 5000 people. The proceedings at the Conference were barren and unanimated; the only warmth arose from differences of opinion carried almost to the length of quarrelling. Earl Russell, Earl de Grey, the Earl of Carlisle, Sir Charles Wood, Mr. Cobden, Mr. Bright, Mr. Roundell Palmer, Mr. Edward Miall, and other leading Liberals were invited, but every one of them found some reason or other for absenting himself from the Conference.

The reply sent by Mr. Miall, one of the most thoughtful and conscientious of the extreme Liberals, supplies a striking confirmation of the opinion I expressed in my letter by last mail of the demoralised state of political feeling in England. For this reason I copy the letter as it appears in the papers.

The Firs, Upper Norwood, November 16, 1861.

Sir,—I am afraid I shall have to plead guilty to the charge of paying but too little attention to the dates fixed upon for the Reform Conference at Leeds. I saw by your note of invitation that it was to be held "next week," but knowing that it would be impossible for me to be present, I did not notice the details announced in the programme on which that note was written, until too late for my reply to reach you on the 18th. I beg most heartily to apologise for this mishap.

I need hardly assure you of my earnest wishes that the Conference may prove the means of reawakening a Reform feeling in the popular mind. Till we have an infusion of fresh blood into the constituent body, no great good can be expected from Parliament. But I freely confess my conviction that until the people of the country are un-Palmerstonised, I do not anticipate there will be any great earnestness on the question, so far as they are concerned. When a whole country gives itself up to "a strong delusion," under the influence of which they can almost complacently throw away millions sterling upon armaments of all kinds, not excepting fortifications, at the mere bidding of a popular, because plucky, Premier, I am sometimes tempted to suspect that even a large Parliamentary Reform will hardly go deep enough to cure the evil, and that the first and most important change required is a change in the sentiments, tastes, and, if I may say, tone of the people. Since the outburst of the Russian war, political demoralisation has been both wider in its sweep and more rapid in its action, than in any like period of our modern history, and the principles which once had our reverence we now see daily treated with scorn without any deep feeling of indignation. The present is an interval of almost universal political scepticism—all our old faiths have been laughed, or jockied, or ridiculed out of us—and accordingly we are in earnest about nothing. No doubt the mood is but a transient one—trouble will soon alter it—but whilst it lasts, I fear that no great and lasting success can be achieved.

Believing this, however, I feel satisfied that you do right in bringing together the friends of Reform, and giving them the opportunity of conferring with each other. It will assist to keep the fire alive to better times, and, if it does not immediately succeed, will contribute important materials towards some future, and, I would fain believe, not very distant, success. I am truly sorry that I cannot possibly arrange to be with you.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Yours very respectfully,

Edw. Miall.

Some of the political demonstrations in England are surprising enough not only in their nature, but in the form they assume. At Kidderminster, on the 1st of the month, the municipal elections were made a trial of strength between the Conservatives and Liberals, and all the vacancies were filled by the Conservative candidates, who kept the lead in the polling throughout the day. The town was in quite a fever of excitement, and the ragged burgesses threw up their caps in desperate style for their Conservative victory.

The important constituency of South Lancashire was carried a short time ago, by a Conservative, after a tremendous struggle, in which Mr. Bright himself personally engaged on the Liberal side; and the representation of Plymouth has been run very hard by a Conservative. Of the seats now vacant, Carlisle, Finsbury, and East Worcestershire will be filled by Liberals, though the struggle at Carlisle will be severe; but there is no candidate of mark in the field. The Worcestershire Conservatives had a meeting the other day to consider the expediency of bringing forward a man to supply the place of Mr. Foley; but they decided in favour of the "better part of valour," and Mr. Foley Vernon, who is a very safe kind of Liberal, is to be allowed to "walk the course." Mr. Samuel Morley has declined an invitation to present himself for Finsbury, and the only candidate at present is Mr. Campbell Sleigh, who is best known as the author of a "Handy Book on Criminal Law." Mr. Torrens M'Cullagh, author of several politico-economical works, and one of the political writers in the *Daily News*, has also been mentioned, but I understand he will not offer himself. The name of Mr. Charles Dickens was mentioned at a meeting of the electors—I suppose by some admirer of Pickwick—but he writes to say that he would not consent to stand for "that place or any other under the sun." The latest rumour is that a requisition is in course of signature to Mr. Lusk, the Scotch provision dealer, and late Sheriff of London—a gentleman about as opposite in character to the late Thomas Slingsby Duncombe as could be well imagined. Mr. Potter, at Carlisle, has the weight of Mr. Cobden's name in his favour, but the English people all over the world fret at the interference of prominent men in elections as a species of incipient dictation, and Mr. Cobden's advocacy will not be regarded in an exceptional light, though he undoubtedly brings with him a greater weight of leadership than any other independent liberal in Parliament. On the whole, I think the Government will be slight losers by the changes during the recess.

A question of vast moment, but of no distinctive shape, must often intrude from the mists of the future upon the minds of political thinkers—who is to govern England half-a-dozen years hence? The old statesmen are dying off. The next six years will make terrible havoc with the names that have been most familiar to the ears of the last two generations. As they descend into the valley of shadows, where are the men of calm strength and vigour coming up the other side of the hill, bearing the standard of either party? If the hand of death is withheld from their heads, I dare prophesy a combination of Cobden, Gladstone, and Stanley. The present state of public feeling is not natural to England; its levity and capriciousness will pass away and give place to a more healthy fruition of the general growing intelligence. The name of Cobden will yet be the most honoured in the land. No man has more of that inspiring simplicity of manner, and that calm, almost spiritual earnestness of purpose, which, combined with comprehensive thought and the patient power of labour, are sure to gain the moral mastery. In his case these qualities illuminate enduring public services, and a reputation already historical.

Lord Palmerston's impulsive Irish Secretary—who the newspapers say was sent over to the Emeralders as one of the Premier's practical jokes—has been spreading wildfire through that portion of her Majesty's dominions, and causing very different kinds of sensation in England. If your readers want to refresh themselves with something novel, just let them read Sir Robert Peel's oration at Belfast.

The Liverpool Financial Reform Association has been trying to open a crusade against the present system of taxation. But the people will not be moved, except by Jenny Lind. Mr. Robertson Gladstone and his friends have experimented by engaging the services of a smart literary lecturer, Mr. Washington Wilks, who has addressed meetings in some of the large towns, with the rooms only half filled. Mr. Wilks is instructed to abolish the Custom Houses altogether, and he illustrated the blessings of cheap tea by quoting the case of Australia. There, he said, tea was untaxed, and "the shepherds on the Australian prairies drank it by the bucketful."

The working of free institutions in Australia has been a fruitful subject with the English press, from the *Times* downwards, and it is amusing to read the ignorant and self-conceited comments of some of the country papers. The articles in the *Times*, which are unmistakably from the pen of Mr. Lowe, appear to me reckless enough, and their argument, such as it is, certainly proceeds for the most part on false premises. But to hear the purblind country journalist squeaking out his horror at the unhappy collision between the European gold diggers and the Chinese, quite unconscious of the brutal outrages between gamekeepers and poachers which disfigure his own columns every morning, excites laughter where one might otherwise be inclined to weep.

There is little to notice in reference to Australians now in England. sometimes hear of the movement of your emigration lecturers. Mr. Dalley, in the early part of this month, was at Southampton and at Portsmouth, and at both places had good audiences. But the poor people of England understand the word "emigration" to mean a "free passage" to some country better than their own, and Mr. Dalley and Mr. Parkes will have some difficulty in making them understand it in any other sense. An old Sydney resident, Mr. Robert Campbell, of Bligh-street, who a short time ago purchased an estate of some 8000 acres on the borders of Berkshire, and settled down to the regular life of an English country gentleman, was a fortnight ago chosen High Sheriff of the county. Mr. Campbell, I am told, is carrying on very extensive drainage and other improvements of his estate, and has embarked rather extensively in English sheep-farming.

Trade in England is very unevenly affected by what is going on in other parts of the world. The Birmingham gun trade, for instance, is overdone with orders, many of the factories working night and day. Yorkshire manufactures, too, especially the stuff trade of Bradford, are feeling the benefit of the French tariff. On all sides activity shows itself; Titus Salt is making a magnificent fortune with his alpacas and mohairs for the French market. He ought to erect a statue in honour of Mr. Cobden. At Coventry, the poor ribbon-weavers are down at starvation point, and in Lancashire, it is to be feared, many will perish of hunger during the winter. What a perversity in the management of the world that their labour cannot be transferred to where it is so much wanted—Australia!

The literary world of London is over crowded with ephemeral efforts. The whirl of cheap publications, the prolific offspring of Mr. Milner Gibson's Act, is perfectly stunning, their very names bewildering the memory. The Christmas books preparing are to eclipse in beauty all previous works of the kind.

The third and fourth volumes of Frederick the Great, completing Mr. Carlyle's great work, are passing through the Press, and will be published early next summer. Robert Browning has returned to England, after a residence of more than fifteen years in Italy, where he remained for the health of the gifted creature who has lately passed away to another world. The poetical remains of Mrs. Browning will shortly be published under his superintendence. The poet laureate is in London secretly consulting his physicians. For some time past Mr. Tennyson has been the most courted man in England, the object of special interest in every brilliant gathering where the lion could by any ingenious device be caught; and now that he is seriously ill, his friends are prohibited from letting it be known that he is in town.

Mr. William Westgarth, who was the last member for Melbourne in the Sydney Legislature, has published a book on the Rise and Progress of Australia, which aspires to be a more comprehensive work than previous publications on the Australian colonies. A book on the colony of Victoria, I am told, will shortly appear from the pen of a gentleman for some years connected with the Melbourne press.

New Commissioner for Roads.—The refusal of the Assembly to vote the salary of the Commissioner for Roads having led to Mr. Collett's resignation of that office, some alterations in the department have had to be made. The ground upon which several members of the Assembly refused Mr. Collett's salary, was his not being an engineer; and with a view to meet that objection, the appointment of Commissioner for Roads has been given to Mr. E. O. Moriarty, the Engineer for Harbours and River Navigation. For the performance of the duties attached to his new appointment, Mr. Moriarty is to receive an additional salary of £300 per annum. Mr. Collett has returned to his former post—that of Surveyor of the Northern Road. The new buildings in course of erection adjoining the Office of Public Works, have been engaged by the Government, and will be used as offices for the subdepartments of the Roads and the Harbours and River Navigation.

The late Mr. Alexander Macleay.—A London correspondent has forwarded the following information:—"A piece of sculpture is about to be forwarded by the first ship leaving for Sydney. We believe it is intended that it should enrich the walls of St. James' church there, and consists of a tablet for inscription, with the supplemental adjuncts of a base supported on ornamental trusses, and a bold Egyptian cornice also enriched, in the middle of which, where we usually find the symbolic scarabæus, has been happily introduced the shield of mediæval times charged with armorial bearings. Over the tablet is a highly enriched sarcophagus. While over all, drapery in gracefully arranged folds falls, and, as if partly withdrawn, discloses the inscribed tablet. The inscription commemorates in simple words the services of the late Alexander Macleay, Esq., F.R.S., L.S., &c., who, besides having been distinguished in science, was selected in 1825 to proceed to New South Wales as Colonial Secretary, and who ultimately became the first Speaker of the first representative Assembly of the colony. The monument has for back-ground a massive slab of dove marble, brightly polished. Mr. Peter Slater, 47, Bernard-street, Russel-square, is the sculptor.

Fraudulent Carriers.—As the law at present stands, consignees in the interior are entirely at the mercy of the carriers, and nine cases out of ten which are brought into court are decided in their favour. A definite law, setting forth the responsibility of carriers to consignees is urgently required, and a petition to the legislature is necessary, to call their attention to the continued frauds which are committed upon persons getting goods up the country. As tending to show the necessity that exists for the passing of such a law, we may mention that a gentleman residing here recently had a consignment of goods to arrive, and on opening them up found many deficiencies besides kegs of spirits entirely missing; but rather than have any law proceedings with the dishonest carrier, he compromised the matter, thinking the first loss the least, and only charged him one-half of the value of the whole of the deficiencies. Another person in business on the Rocky River had articles abstracted from cases of goods by carriers, but, through the negligence of the wholesale houses in Sydney, they escaped detection; for the wholesale merchants had promised to investigate the fraud, but neglected to do so. Hence, there is not the least doubt but the easy escape of the robbers, in this instance, induced them to try a repetition of their robberies on the storekeepers at Tamworth not long ago, which they perpetrated with impunity, the magistrates at the time refusing a search-warrant. These frequent robberies by carriers should induce the persons interested to petition the Legislative Assembly to pass a law, making registration of carriers compulsory, and compelling them to deliver the goods entrusted to their care sound and entire, under severe penalties. If this were the law, robbery by carriers would rarely occur.—*Tamworth Examiner*, January 11.

The Blacks at Guyra.—We have received information from a gentleman at Guyra that at present the blacks are camping in great numbers on a part of that run. The other day they plundered a shepherd's hut, and so frightened the shepherd's wife that she left the hut, and is afraid to return.—*Armidale Express.*

Department of Public Works
Sydney, 14th January, 1862.

TENDERS for PUBLIC WORKS and SUPPLIES.—TENDERS are invited for the following Public Works and Supplies. For full particulars see GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, a file of which is kept at every police office in the colony.

No tender will be taken into consideration unless the name of the work for which it is intended be written on the cover.

Nature of Works and Supplies.	Date to which Tenders can be received at this Office.
Erection of additions to Gaol at Eden Erection of a Court House and Gaol at Cooma Erection of a Lockup at Major's Creek Erection of additions to Watch House at Tamworth	12 o'clock noon. on Tuesday, 28th January.

W. M. ARNOLD.

Office of the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers. Sydney, 8th January, 1862.

NO ELIGIBLE TENDER having been received for the landing and spreading of the SILT from the punts of the dredge Hercules, fresh TENDERS are hereby invited for this service until WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant. Tenders must state the price per ton for the landing and spreading of the SILT, when and where it may be required.

Further particulars may be learned on application to E. O. MORIARTY, 33, Hunter-street.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.
Principal Office—Sydney, New South Wales.

DIRECTORS:
George King, Esq., chairman.
Arthur Todd Holroyd, Esq., deputy chairman.
Frederick Ebsworth, Esq. | Thomas Holt, Esq.
John Fairfax, Esq. | Hon. James Mitchell, Esq.

OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY.
ASSURANCE of every contingency of human life.
ISSUE of Present, Deferred, and Reversionary Annuities.
GRANTING ENDOWMENTS FOR CHILDREN AND FOR OLD AGE.

ADVANTAGES OF THE SOCIETY.
All the Profits belong to the Members.
It is a COLONIAL INSTITUTION, on the model of the most successful British offices.
LIBERAL Conditions of Assurance.
PROMPT Settlement of Claims.
PROFIT on Policies DOUBLE that of the most successful BRITISH MUTUAL OFFICES, and nearly FOURFOLD that of leading BRITISH or COLONIAL PROPRIETARY INSTITUTIONS.
THE PROTECTION of all its Policies against the operation of the Insolvent Laws, after a certain term, on an increasing scale, &c.

LOANS are granted on security of the Society's Policies, and on MORTGAGE of approved SYDNEY OR SUBURBAN FREEHOLD PROPERTY.
Prospectuses, and forms of proposal, and every information may be obtained from any of the Agents in New South Wales, and in the other Colonies, or at the Principal Office.
ROBERT THOMSON, Actuary and Secretary.
Hunter-street, Sydney, May 31.

THE COLONIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF VICTORIA.
Head Offices—No. 4, Collins-street West, Melbourne.
FOR FIRE INSURANCE, LIFE ASSURANCE, AND FIDELITY GUARANTEE.
Capital .... £200,000.
Liability Unlimited.
This Company insures against losses by fire at the lowest current rates of premium, and on conditions framed with the greatest liberality.
LIFE ASSURANCES are effected at English rates; and lives slightly diseased accepted on equitable terms.
FIDELITY in situations of trust guaranteed at moderate premiums, from 20s. per cent. per annum upwards.
By the combination of Life Assurance with Fidelity Guarantee, a very material reduction may be effected.
Full particulars and forms of proposals of COOK and CO., Wynyard-square, agents for Sydney.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY, for Life Assurance and Fidelity Guarantee.—New South Wales branch offices, 32, Hunter-street, Sydney. Established in 1854.
The European Assurance Society is empowered by special Act of Parliament to guarantee the fidelity of persons holding Government and other situations of trust.
A considerable reduction is effected by the combination of life assurance with guarantee.
Lives assured at rates of premium unusually favourable to assurers.
Life policies indisputable, except in cases of fraud.
Risks accepted and claims paid in Sydney.
Forms of proposal, tables of rates, and every information can be obtained upon application to
FREDERICK J. JACKSON, resident secretary.

NEWINGTON ABATTOIRS AND BOILING-DOWN ESTABLISHMENT.—Mr. JAMES GRAHAM (recently of Melbourne), begs to inform Squatters and Butchers that, having made arrangements for carrying on the above establishment, he is now prepared, to slaughter and convert into nett cash upon favourable terms (which can be learned on application) any stock with which he may be entrusted for that purpose.
All stock to be slaughtered in the order in which they arrive; and they will be kept in good, secure, and well-watered paddocks, free of charge, during the time they may remain on hand.
The carcase of each animal will be sold by public auction, at the Meat Sale Rooms, Lime-street Wharf, Sydney; and account sales of each lot of stock will be rendered immediately after realisation, and proceeds paid over as may be directed.
The facilities offered by the Newington Establishment for Slaughtering and Boiling-down are already so well known, that further comment is unnecessary.
J. Graham has erected cattle and sheep sale yards at Newington, so as to give all who may favour him with stock the option of offering them at auction on the usual terms, or of slaughtering them on commission. The position of the proposed sale-yards is very conveniently situated for the reception of stock, and of easy access to buyers from all quarters, being only an hour's drive from Sydney, within a mile from Haslam's Creek Railway Station, and a few miles from Parramatta.
J. Graham has made arrangements with Messrs. W. Dean and Co. to guarantee, when required, the payment of all stock sent to him, *free of charge*.
Meat sales held daily, at the Lime-street Wharf, Sydney, at the same hours as hitherto.
January, 1862.

COLLINGWOOD BOILING-DOWN ESTABLISHMENT.—Notice to Graziers and others.—The above steam plant, capable of melting down 200 head of cattle (or sheep in proportion) per diem, will be ready for work on the 1st February next. Parties wishing to make arrangements will please communicate with E. J. BLAXLAND, Collingwood; or J. H. ATKINSON, Circular Wharf, Sydney.

COHEN'S FAMILY HOTEL, Wynyard-square.—A. COHEN (late of the Freemasons' Hotel), begs to inform his numerous patrons and friends, that he has succeeded in obtaining a lease of those extensive premises in Wynyard-square and Margaret-street, formerly known as the German Club, which he intends opening on the 20th instant as a Family Hotel, and in soliciting a renewal of the patronage extended to him in his former establishment, pledges himself that the same attention will be paid to the comfort of his patrons as formerly. Extensive additions are being made which will render this establishment replete in every particular. Sydney, January 3, 1862.

PORT DENISON.—JAMES and WILLIAM BYRNES beg to inform their squatting and other friends that they are about to establish a branch of their business at Port Denison, in Queensland, and that with that intent a gentleman of undoubted integrity and position will leave on Saturday next by the schooner "Policeman," taking with him the leading necessaries for supplying the wants of the stations in the Kennedy District.
Commodious wool sheds and stores will be at once erected, and every description of stock and station agency conducted there on Sydney terms; where, also, every description of station necessaries will be sold at such an advance on Sydney prices as will cover cost of freight and insurance.
Victoria Chambers, Sydney, 6th January.

HENRY HAYES, 18 years sole proprietor of the establishment carried on in his name, near the Royal Hotel, George-street, begs to inform his old patrons and friends, and the New South Wales public in general, that he has resumed business at 22, Wynyard-square, near the large store of L. and S. Spyer, pending the obtaining suitable premises in a more business locality.
H. H. begs to assure his patrons and friends that the same excellence of fit, style, quality, and workmanship—the same attention to business and moderate charges that secured to him the largest business in the entire colonies, will characterise his new efforts; and he feels certain will be crowned with the like signal success.
22, Wynyard-square.
N.B.—First-class Angola Suits, to order, £4 10s., worth six guineas.

PRODUCE STORES.—Messrs. DURHAM and IRWIN are prepared to receive wool, sheepskins, tallow, hides, &c., for sale by auction or privately, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay.
Liberal advances made on wool, sheepskins, tallow, and hides consigned to them for sale or shipment.
Circular Quay, 1st October.

MESSRS. FARMER and PAINTER have made, for the convenience of customers, an ENTRANCE to their premises from George-street, by the gateway, No. 448, nearest to Market-street, which is now available to the public desirous of entering or leaving their premises from or to George-street.

CHOICE BLACK TEAS.—SMITH, PEATE, and CO. beg to inform their customers and the public generally that they have just received, ex Algernon, their first direct shipment of choice teas, selected by their agents in China expressly for them, and of the best and purest description procurable. As a further guarantee of their genuine quality, each package bears the brand of their firm, thus—S. P. & Co. in triangle; and they feel assured they will be found superior to any teas hitherto imported.
SMITH, PEATE, and CO., 258 and 260, George-street.

SIR JOHN YOUNG.—S. BENNETT and CO. have the pleasure to announce to the public that they have just received their fourth annual shipment of the finest Black Tea. The quality of their previous shipments have been so well appreciated by the public that they only deem it necessary to state that this, if possible, is of a finer quality.
S. B. and CO. have had these teas marked "Sir John Young," with the name also of "Bennett." They have done this to prevent the possibility of purchasers being deceived and disappointed by having teas sold to them by other houses purporting to be the same teas as sold by
S. BENNETT and CO., grocers, 482, George-street.

TRICOPHEROUS.—Prepared from a correct analysis, and possessing all the virtues of the much esteemed American preparation of the same name. Prepared and sold in bottles, 1s. 6d. each, by C. C. FINCH, wholesale druggist, 84, King-street, Sydney.

IMPORTANT to INVALIDS.—Tonic Essence of Chiretta and Quinine for weakness of the stomach, indigestion, nervous debility, extreme lassitude, ague, &c. Prepared exclusively by A. WATT and CO., wholesale and retail druggists, 534, George-street South.

THE GENUINE DR. JAMES' POWDER.—In this changeable climate, COUGHS and COLDS, if neglected, too often prove fatal. Influenza invades our cities, towns, and villages, and carries off thousands yearly. These are modified types of fever, of every kind; all are caused by checked perspiration.
A medicine which, by acting on the skin, will restore the natural flow of that secretion, is therefore what is needed in those diseases and all kinds of fever.
NEWBERY'S JAMES' POWDER possesses the properties to produce this, and it does it effectually and speedily.
The experience of 115 years has but increased its reputation and enhanced its value in the estimation of the profession, who largely prescribe it. This signal success has caused many base imitations of it, but medical practitioners have found and acknowledged that no other preparation is so safe and so efficacious as that manufactured by Messrs. Newbery. Even in rheumatism, asthma, and ague it will be found to give great relief, and generally produce a perfect cure.
By following the directions given with every packet and bottle, it can be administered with perfect safety as a FAMILY MEDICINE. As a guarantee, the original and genuine bears the words, "F. Newbery, No. 45, St. Paul's Churchyard," London, upon the Government stamp. Sold in England in packets 2s. 9d.; bottles, 4s. 6d. and 11s.
*** Ask particularly for "NEWBERY'S JAMES' POWDER."
Agent for Sydney, Messrs. FOSS, SON, and CO.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Mr. B. LA MERT (late pupil of Dr. Diamond, Photographer to the Royal Family and Editor of the PHOTOGRAPHIC JOURNAL), begs to announce to the public of Sydney, that he is prepared to execute any description of Photograph in the very best style, and that he hopes by giving a superior picture to anything yet produced in Sydney, to merit the patronage of those who appreciate this new born science. Address 309, George-street, over Fotheringham and Mullen's Auction Rooms.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—ALBUM PORTRAITS, five for £1 1s., taken at 309, George-street.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—OIL PAINTINGS or Engravings reproduced in any number at 309, George-street.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Portraits taken, at 309, George-street, are warranted never to fade.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—The public are invited to inspect the Photographic specimens at 309, George-street.

THE EXTRAORDINARY EXCITEMENT respecting HARPER TWELVETREES' PATENT SOAP POWDER is daily increasing, and it has now attained a celebrity altogether unparalleled throughout the globe. The saving of time, trouble, labour, money, firing and soap to hundreds of thousands of weekly consumers is the best possible proof of its efficacy.
Don't condemn the thing untried. Purchase a single packet and be convinced.
Patentee—Harper Twelvetrees, Bromley by Bow, London.
Sold by all grocers and druggists. Wholesale agent for Australia, Edward Whitby, 25, Flinders-lane east, Melbourne. Wholesale Agency for Sydney, 89, York-street.

F. JOYCE'S AMMUNITION.—To Sportsmen.—The following articles of the best quality, manufactured by FREDERICK JOYCE, of London, may be had of most gunmakers and dealers in gunpowder throughout India and the colonies:—
Military rifle percussion caps
Patent pyroxline ditto ditto
Original (1824) anti-corrosive ditto
Treble waterproof central ditto
Waddings, cartridges, &c., &c.
Manufacturer to her Majesty's War Department.

PERFORATED ZINC, in casks, landing, ex John Banfield, on SALE, by L. and S. SPYER and CO.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

GREAT CLEARING-OUT SALE!
At Britannia House, 357, George-street.
O'DONNELL, BATE, and CO. have, in consequence of advices per last mail, of extensive shipments being made to them by their London and Paris buyers, determined to hold, prior to taking stock, an immense CLEARING SALE of their entire stock of
GENERAL DRAPERY, SILKS, SHAWLS, MANTLES, &c.
To commence on MONDAY, January 13, and continue for 14 days only.
O'D., B., and CO. further intend holding these sales Half-yearly, for the purpose of enabling them to make room for all the novelties that may be introduced, and to secure which they have arranged with their home buyers for regular monthly shipments.
The stock has been re-marked at such low prices as must effect a speedy clearance.
SILK DEPARTMENT.
3000 yards fancy checked glace, 2s 6½d per yard, original price, 3s 9d
5000 jasper bar glaces, below manufacturer's prices
Glaces, 3s 3½d, worth 4s 9d
2000 yards fancy checked, 2s 11½d, worth 4s 3d
2500 yards stout black gros, 28s 6d full dress, worth 2 guineas
3 cases rich wide width black glaces, 34s 6d the dress, worth 48s 6d
3 cases new imperialle glace, 42s the dress, worth 65s
DRESS DEPARTMENT.
1031 ells mohair barege, 8½d per yard, worth 16½d
1250 ells chene mohair, 8½d per yard, worth 16½d
500 French muslin dresses, 6s 11d the full dress, 12 yards, worth 12s 9d
3 cases Dolfus Meig's French muslins, in all colours, warranted fast, 9½d, usual price 1s 6d
100 yards plain grenadines at 9½d, sold at 16½d
3 cases broche delaines, reduced to 12½d.
MANTLES.
The new grenadine mantle (large size), 12s 9d, usual price 21s
Rich glace mantles, 18s 6d, worth 42s
A large quantity of rich quality opera mantles, 15s 9d, worth 32s 6d
An immense stock of children's mantles, at corresponding rates.
Black lace mantles (durable), from 7s 6d.
MILLINERY.
An immense variety of straw, fancy, crinoline, and millinery bonnets, hats, flowers, feathers, &c.; will be sold at less than half-price.
HOSIERY.
200 dozen women's good cotton, 4s 9d
150 dozen ditto, 6s 9d, worth 12s 6d
A large quantity of children's socks and girls' hose will be sold at corresponding prices.
FANCY DEPARTMENT.
Several cases of muslin sets, from 1s 6d
Real Maltese sets, at half the usual prices
Bonnet ribbons, at 2½d per yard, worth 7½d
A large lot of plain and fancy ditto will be sold below cost.
FAMILY LINENS.
3 cases rough brown holland, commencing at 4½d per yard
2 cases white mosquito nets, 3 yards wide, 10½d per yard
A large stock of Wigan and Croyden's, commencing at 7½d for 72 inches
A large lot of Irish linen, table damask, muslin and lace curtains, &c., will be cleared out without regard to original cost
50 pieces Horrocks' fine longcloths, at 3s 9d per dozen, worth 5s 6d.
☞ The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, on Monday morning.

THE UNDERSIGNED has opened this day, ex mail steamer Benares:
24-inch FRENCH GLACE SILKS, in the following new colours:
Mauve | Brown
Azuline | New pink
Sky | Magenta.
Two cases rich black ducapes
One case of the new patent black French glaces, very bright
Black silk velvets
White areophane
Plain French oriental ribbons, in white, black, and the new choice colours
Black elastic, all widths
Bronze elastic and fancy belts, in great variety
Embroidered cambric collars
Ditto ditto sets
Real honiton and maltese sets and collars
HAIR NETS.
Invisible | Bedded
Crimped silk | Braided
Empress | Chenille.
Head dresses
Maltese falls
Flat ostrich feathers, plain and tipped, in white and black, and all the new colours.
RICHARD GRIFFITHS, 86, King-street,

NEW GOODS per mail steamer Benares.—DAVID JONES and CO. have opened This Morning, from the above mail steamer, a brilliant assortment of novelties for the season, comprising
Millinery bonnets | Ladies' twist Edith hats
Trimmed ditto | Ditto ditto Cheltenham ditto
Italian crystal ditto | Black twist Saratoga ditto
Tuscan and crinoline ditto | Satin Luton Lomond ditto
Split Rutland ditto | Ditto with rolio ditto
Richly trimmed DRESS CAPS in French blond
Maltese, Honiton, and Valenciennes laces
Head dresses, wreaths, feathers, birds, flowers, berries, fruit, pearls, jet, gold, and steel ornaments
They believe the above to be the most UNIQUE selection of fashionable millinery ever received from Paris and London.
Trimmings, flowers, and ornaments, from Brussels and Berlin
The SILK DEPARTMENT has received many superb designs in
Coloured broche antiques
Ditto blondin armure
Ditto moire françaises
Rich French glaces in every new shade. Also
EVENING and BALL ROBES, in lace, tulle, soie des fees, and tarlatan (really exquisite)
The NOVELTIES in the FANCY DEPARTMENT are exceedingly NUMEROUS and CHOICE.
Especial care has been taken in the selection of the most FASHIONABLE styles that they should also be SUITABLE to the Australian climate at this season of the year.
D. J. and Co. will specially mention the arrival of TWO CASES, containing
LADIES' small LINEN COLLARS, plain and embroidered
Ditto ditto, with CUFFS
LINEN sets of collars and sleeves
Ditto sleeves, HABIT shirts, and chemisettes
PRINCESS ALICE lawn VESTS
Cambric GARIBALDI shirts.
Cambric and book muslin sets, habit vests, and sleeves
LAWN and CAMBRIC sets in the
Princess Alice | Empress
Maritana | Maritana, and
Queen of Prussia | Penelope.
Ladies' cambric handkerchiefs, hem stitched, tucked, and embroidered.
Fine lawn ditto, with black borders
Richly embroidered REAL FRENCH grass lawn ditto
Ditto trimmed with Valenciennes and Honiton laces
Real lace collars, with sleeves (very rich)
Magnificent HONITON sets, plain and trimmed
THREAD LACE falls, parasol covers, berthas, plumes, coiffeures, crowns, lappets, pelerines, and canzous.
The RIBBON and GLOVE DEPARTMENTS have just received large shipments.
Choice designs in FRENCH and COVENTRY ribbons (all the new shades)
JOSEPHINE KID gloves, FIRST CHOICE.
Trefousse's best Paris kid, all sizes and colours
Gold laces, in oak leaf and various patterns
Ditto bullion, for embroidery
MEDAL ribbons, for Crimea, India, and China.
345 and 347, George-street. Carriage entrance—1, Barrack-street.

NEW GOODS, ex Mail Steamer Benares.—Rich imperiale glace noir, from Lyons direct
Rich self coloured glaces, new shades
Rich Spanish lace shawls, new patterns
Rich thread laces in great variety
Real Honiton coiffures, very choice
Real Honiton lappets, &c.
Richly worked track bodies
Richly worked mull frocks
Nursery waterproof aprons, &c.
Together with a large lot of oriental ribbons, gloves, clasps, bags, &c.
FARMER and PAINTER, Victoria House, 269 and 271, Pitt-street.

THE INDESTRUCTIBLE STEEL SKIRT, patented by Messrs. W. S. and C. H. Thompson, of New York.
Messrs. FARMER and PAINTER, having received consignments to the value of several thousand pounds of the New Patent Indestructible Steel Skirts, beg to call the special attention of the ladies to the undoubted superiority of these skirts to any others manufactured—in lightness, elasticity, shape, and strength.
The "Paris Gore" and "The Favourite of the Empress" are shapes exclusively held by Farmer and Painter, and are the most fashionable skirts of the day in London and Paris. The qualities range from 10 to 50 springs.
Although these skirts are much superior to any ever offered for sale in Sydney, Messrs. Farmer and Painter are enabled to make a great reduction in the list of prices.
Wholesale buyers liberally dealt with.

NEW GOODS, ex Mail Steamer Benares.—Brown and black llama long shawls
We have this day received 7 cases of the above, ex mail steamer
Also, 5 cases black glace silks
Also 7 cases of Josephine kid gloves, in white, black, drab, and fancy colours
And 2 cases of children's kid and lisle gloves and gauntlets.
FRANCIS GILES and COMPANY, Denison House, George-street.

THE EMPRESS FAVOURITE, the FAVOURITE of the EMPRESS, and the PARIS TRAIN SKIRT.—FRANCIS GILES and COMPANY invite the attention of their numerous customers, the ladies of Sydney, and the country generally, to their shipment of the above, ex Maid of Judah.
A very considerable reduction in the price is again made.
Denison House, George-street, 16th January.

PARACHUTES and SUN-SHADES.—FRANCIS GILES and COMPANY have this day opened five cases of the above, in black, brown, green, blue, azuline, mauve, and fancies lined and unlined.
Denison House, George-street, January 16th.

LINCOLNSHIRE HOUSE.—J. WETHERILL, 307, George-street.
500 pairs gauntlet Josephine kid gloves, 2s. 6d.
100 pieces ribbon trimmings, 1s.; worth 2s. 6d.
700 black glace mantles, 5s. 6d.; worth 15s. 6d.
2000 leghorn hats, 1s. 11d.; cost 6s. 6d.
1500 bunches French flowers, 1s., worth 4s. 6d.
280 pieces French white bonnet ribbons, 7½d.
125 bronze belts, 8½d.; gold ditto, 1s. 9d.
760 chenille nets, 1s. 11d., worth 3s. 6d.
160 rich barege robes, for evening wear, 15s. 6d.
Muslin dresses, 4s. 11d.; flounced muslins, 5s. 11d., worth 12s. 6d.
240 balzorines, 18 yards, 7s. 11d., worth 12s. 6d.
8050 pieces bonnet ribbons, 7½d., worth 1s. 6d.
2 cases black elastic, by mail steamer
700 pieces grey sheeting, 3s. 9d.; American cost, 5s. 9d.
140 pieces saxony flannels, 1s., 1s. 3d., 1s 6d.
790 pieces white calico, 5s. 9d. for 24 yards
160 pieces glazed linings, 2½d., worth 4d.
250 cards cotton fringes, 18 yards, 1s. 11d.
All new goods, bought for cash this week.

GREAT SALE at CROSBY and CO.'S, 794, George-street.

HOWES' STOCK of first-class Clothing, &c.

AT UNHEARD OF PRICES. Be in time for bargains.

ON SATURDAY next and following week.

£3000 WORTH OF DRAPERY, Clothing, &c., at prices regardless of original cost. The stock of W. Howes, tailor and draper, at R. S. CROSBY and CO.'S, 794, George-street, next Christ Church.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—JAMES VICKERY begs to inform his numerous customers, friends, and the public at large, that having secured a fresh lease of his extensive premises at a reduced rent, and having arranged to have extensive alterations made in the beginning of February, he has determined to SELL OFF his valuable retail stock (which is the most extensive in the colony), at a reduction of fifteen per cent. off his usual prices. The public are respectfully reminded that the stock consists of many thousands of pounds worth of Boots and Shoes of almost every description that can be named, and that the whole must be cleared out within the next three weeks: they are therefore requested to make an early call. The sale will commence on SATURDAY, 18th instant, and will be for cash only. To give a list of all the articles would be almost impossible; to give a list of prices might only lead astray. The public are requested to call and judge for themselves. A few of the articles are enumerated below, viz.:—
Gents' patent wrinkled E.S. boots
Ditto ditto kid top E.S. boots
Ditto patent wellingtons
Ditto ditto prince georges
Ditto calf wellingtons
Ditto calf prince georges
Ditto cloth E.S. boots
Ditto cloth alberts
Ditto buckskin E.S. boots
Ditto calf oxford shoes
Ditto white duck boots
Ditto calf bluchers
Ditto balmorals
Ditto shooting boots
Ditto stout bluchers of all kinds
Ladies' victoria patent wrinkled boots, military heels
Ditto princess alice black kid boots
Ditto ditto bronze kid ditto
Ditto eugenie bronze morocco boots, M.H., very cheap
Ditto white kid boots, military heels
Ditto ditto dancing ditto
Ditto coloured French merino E.S. boots, all kinds
Ditto black ditto ditto ditto
Ditto white marsala E.S. and lace boots, very cheap
Ditto coloured satteen E.S. boots, very cheap
Ditto balmoral boots
Boys' and youths' E.S. boots
Ditto short wellingtons
Ditto calf bluchers
Girls' and children's princess alice coloured morocco E.S. boots, very choice
Ditto coloured French merino E.S. and button boots
Ditto black ditto ditto ditto.
Remember—SATURDAY, the 18th instant.
*** Mark the Address—JAMES VICKERY, 375, George-street, exactly opposite Mrs. Gould's China Warehouse.

SODA WATER and Lemonade Bottles.—Now landing in small packages for country buyers, or delivered in town counted out. W. W. BUCKLAND, Macquarie-place.

TO ARCHITECTS, CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS and others.—On SALE by the undersigned:—
3000 barrels best Portland cement, first brands
Best American and English plaster
Roman cement, Maxwell's and Batcheldor's
Sheet lead, 3 lbs. to 7 lbs., large stock
Drain pipes with bends and junctions, patent closets, syphons, &c.
Oven tiles, fire lamps, fire clay, fire bricks
Marble flooring slabs
Marble and enamelled plate chimney pieces in great variety, from 30s. to thirty pounds
Slate baths, cisterns and slabs, various sizes.
W. W. BUCKLAND, Macquarie-place.

OIL.—150 cases superior Chinese Oil, in cases of 4 tins. A. TANGE and CO., Wynyard-square.

OATS and GRAM.—California Oats, and a few tons Gram, for SALE. A. TANGE and CO., Wynyard-sq.

OATS and BARLEY.—Superior samples, 4s. 6d. per bushel, on SALE, at W. PRITCHARD'S, Market Wharf.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE of JAMES HARRISON, GEELONG.—The Official Assignee will receive tenders for the following valuable properties belonging to this estate:—
1. The Patent right for the manufacture of ice by Harrison's process
in the colony of Victoria,
except the Bendigo district, the limits of which are defined in a map deposited in the Supreme Court Registry.
Subject to the following incumbrances:—
a. Assignment of the whole patent to Alfred Douglass and Co., to secure £454, and interest.
b. License to use machine in Geelong given (with mortgage of the Geelong Ice Works) to Dalgety, Ibbotson, and Co., as security for about £500.
c. Assignment of right to use patent in Melbourne, and a circuit of miles (with mortgage of Melbourne Ice Works) to J. H. Brooke to secure £3580 or thereabouts.

2. The Patent right for the manufacture of ice by Harrison's process
in the colony of New South Wales,
except in the city of Sydney, and within a circuit of twenty-five miles.
Subject to the following incumbrances:
a. Mortgage to P. N. Russell and Co., for about £450, and interest.

Together with the right to receive one-half share of the net profits of the Sydney Patent Ice Company, as per agreement.

3. The Patent right for the manufacture of ice by Harrison's process
in the colony of South Australia.
except in the city of Adelaide and a circuit of fifty miles

Together with the Royalty or Rent, consisting of one-sixth of the profits, payable by Mr. Sinnett, the alienee of the patent right for the city of Adelaide and a circuit of fifty miles.

4. The Patent right for the manufacture of ice by Harrison's process in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland,
except in the town of Liverpool and a circuit of twelve miles,
Subject to:
a. A mortgage to Mr. S. J. Cooke for about £200.
b. License to Reid and Co., brewers, London, to use in their brewery.

5. The Patent right for the manufacture of ice by Harrison's process
in her Majesty's Indian possessions,
Except:
a. The license to use one machine in the city of Calcutta.
b. The license to use one machine in the town of Singapore.

6. The Patent right for the manufacture of ice by Harrison's process in the Empire of
France and its Dependencies,
except in the Town of Algiers,
together with the right to any rent or royalties for the use of the patent in the said town of Algiers.

7. The Patent right for the manufacture of ice by Harrison's process
in the Kingdom of Belgium.

8. The Patent right for the manufacture of ice by Harrison's process,
in the Empire of Austria.
This patent is held in the name of J. C. Endris, as attorney for James Harrison, in accordance with the Austrian law.

As an illustration of the great value of these patent rights, it may be stated that Messrs. Glasgow and Thunder, brewers, of Bendigo, paid £500 for the right to use the patent within their own walls, and in the process of brewing only, and that their experiment has proved eminently successful.
Tenders will be received for the above patent rights as a whole, or for each lot singly, but preference will be given to tenderers for the whole of the patent rights.
The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
Tenders to be sent in directed to the Official Assignee, Geelong, up to the third day of February, 1862, at twelve o'clock noon.
The Official Assignee will also, in connection with the above, receive tenders for his interest in
The Geelong Ice Works,
and in
The Melbourne Ice Works.
Full particulars may be obtained at the Official Assignee's office, Geelong; of Mr. Charles A. Woolley, solicitor, Geelong; of Mr. Gell, solicitor, Annand's Chambers, Melbourne; and of Messrs. Allen and Bowden, solicitors, Sydney, New South Wales.

WASHING Machines, four guineas; family mangles, five guineas each. LEA and SON, 70, York-st.

24 KNIVES or FORKS CLEANED in five minutes, with LEA'S machines, 21s. each. 70, York-street.

FLAX, on SALE at A. COLLINS, 396, George-street.

IRONBARK Girders and Piles for SALE. WILLIAM JOLLY and CO., Bathurst-street.

300,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood. The best assortment in Sydney. WILLIAM JOLLY and CO.

100,000 FEET Deals, Pine T. and G. Flooring Boards, Doors, Sashes, Cedar, &c. WILLIAM JOLLY and CO.

COLONIAL Hardwood Flooring—tongued, grooved, and planed. WILLIAM JOLLY and CO., Timber Wharf, Bathurst-street.

IRONBARK Posts, Rails, Palings, and Billet-wood. WILLIAM JOLLY and CO., Timber Wharf, Bathurst-street.

WOOLLOOMOOLOO STEAM SAW MILLS (late Fairfax's). R. NOTT, manager.

100,000 FEET CEDAR and Pine Boards, Woolloomooloo Steam Steam Saw Mills.

10,000 FEET T. and G. Oregon Floor-boards, at the Woolloomooloo Steam Saw Mills.

20,000 FEET of ¾, ⅞, and 1 inch prepared Baltic Lining, Woolloomooloo Steam Saw Mills.

500 BALTIC Deals, 9 x 3, and 11 x 3, solid and cut, at the Woolloomooloo Steam Saw Mills.

100,000 H. T. SHINGLES, and Palings, at the Woolloomooloo Steam Saw Mills.

DOORS, Glazed Windows, Arthitraves, skirtings, mouldings, &c. Woolloomooloo Steam Saw Mills.

SOAP and CANDLE BOXES, Wine and Fruit Cases, at the Woolloomooloo Steam Saw Mills.

PORTLAND CEMENT and Drain Pipes for SALE.—T. COWLISHAW, No. 1, King-street West, Commercial Wharf.

PORTLAND CEMENT, now landing ex Tiptree, wholesale or retail, at W. PATTEN'S, Australian Marble Works, 342 and 344, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, the Unexpired LEASE of a Timber Yard, for three years, having several buildings erected thereon, yielding £60 sterling clear over all charges; the improvements to be taken at a valuation, at the expiration of the term. Apply Dundee Arms, Sussex-street.

COALS of various descriptions and prices, according to quality. H. L. ROBERTS, Pacific Wharf, Druitt-st.

COALS.—Best Newcastle Coals, selling below market price, at SHOOBERT'S Wharf, Sussex-street.

AMERICAN CARRIAGES just received, and for Sale; the most superior lot in the colony, being samples from different makers, comprising the World's Fair, top; full Levall Brett, to carry six; Chariotto, to carry four; Georgia, top and no top; bracket no top. Dogcarts, sociables, phaetons, new and second-hand; and vehicles of every description. HOLT and ANGUS, Castlereagh-street.

VICTORIA and BROUGHAM STREETS, WOOLLOOMOOLOO.—For Private SALE, 3 HOUSES and a Block of Land, of 98 feet frontage to each street, and depth from street to street of 175 feet, offering an eligible investment, and will be sold a bargain. Apply to WILLIAM BLAXLAND, land and estate agent, 154, Pitt-street.

WAGGONETTE SOCIABLE, London-built, for one or a pair horses, at low figure. W. DEAN and CO.

FOR SALE, a CART, HORSE, and HARNESS, suitable for the ginger beer trade. Apply Beehive, Prince-street.

ALLOTMENT, very choice, 88 feet by 114, for SALE; on the heights, near P. and O. Company's dock, Balmain. E. RAMSAY.

HORSES.—Two good Saddle HORSES on SALE, at W. PRITCHARD'S, Market Wharf.

STATION, QUEENSLAND.—R. FORBES has orders to SELL seven blocks, with 13,000 sheep—capacity, 40,000.

SHEEP STATION, near DUBBO.—R. FORBES has for SALE, with 12,000 sheep and some cattle.

FEMALE CATTLE.—1000 very choice, ages 2 to 6, on the Severn, for SALE. FORBES, King-street.

STORE SHEEP for SALE, in one lot.—
3300 wethers, 4 and 5 years old
800 maiden ewes
400 ewes, 3 and 4 years old.
Deliverable on the Burnett.
LOTZE and LARNACH.

FOR SALE, that well-known and choice pastoral property, BROVINIA, in the Burnett district, 130 miles from the shipping port of Maryborough, and 180 from Brisbane. It is comprised in two large blocks, viz., Brovinia and Weir Weir. It is in a good neighbourhood, having the well-known Boondooma run, the property of Messrs. A. and R. Lawson, on the south; Cadarga, Mr. C. C. Macdonald, on the west; Covanga, Messrs. Strathdee, on the east; and Evondoon, Mr. Plumm, on the north. It is a sound, healthy run, and exceedingly well-watered by Brovinia Creek and its tributaries, Rockey Creek, Oakey Creek, Peter's Creek, Fishery Creek, Nakery Creek, and others. The main creek, Brovinia, 27 miles long, running through the centre of the run.
Much of the country consists of open, broad-leafed iron-bark ridges, having some fine plain fattening country in it, abounding in salt bush. It is capable of carrying from 16 to 20 thousand sheep, and 500 head of cattle.
A rough sketch of the run can be seen at the office of the undersigned.
The proprietor parts with the run on account of his leaving the colony for a time.
The improvements are:—On head station, a five-roomed verandah shingled cottage, men's huts, small stockyard and milking yard, woolshed (bark roof), lever press, a good garden, 2 good grass paddocks. Some of the out-stations have good shingled huts and good sheep-yards, and upwards of 300 hurdles.
With the run will be sold 12,700, more or less, well-bred sheep, warranted sound and never diseased, as under:—

EWES.		WETHERS.	
5 years and upwards ..	2000	4 years old.. ..	2000
4 " " ..	1400	3 "	1600
3 " " ..	1000	2 "	1500
2 " " ..	1000	Under 2	1000
Under 2..	1000		
	6400		6100
		Rams	200
			6300
			6400
			12,700

12 head of horses
80 to 100 of quiet, well-bred cattle, many of them quiet milkers
2 teams of working bullocks, drays, harness, and everything complete.
Six months' supply of stores, &c., to be taken at a valuation.
Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.; or MORT and CO.

SALES BY AUCTION.

GILBERT and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Newmarket Horse Repository (opposite School of Arts), Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
1 bay mare, good in saddle and harness
1 grey gelding, 4 years old, up to a ton heavy draught
1 ditto ditto 4 years old, ditto ditto
1 bay horse, with black points, a good hackney
The auctioneers have definite instructions to sell the above-named horses, in consequence of the owner being disappointed in shipping them to Queensland.

Horses and Carts, &c.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, at his Horse Repository, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A handsome boy's pony, saddle and bridle; no vice
A lot of country horses, well broken-in; also,
Horses, carts, dog-carts, drays, harness, &c.
No half-crowns charged for entering horses for sale.

Draft of Heavy Colts, from the Stud of the late H. Osborne, Esq.
At the Camperdown Yards, on FRIDAY, 17th January.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Sale Yards, THIS DAY, 17th January, at 2 o'clock,
A draft of strong heavy colts, selected from the stud of the late Henry Osborne, Esq.
No reserve.

South Country Horses.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions from John W. Chisholm, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Sale Yards, on MONDAY next, at 2 o'clock,
About 40 head of useful horses, both broken and unbroken, and suitable for saddle and all kinds of harness.

To Carriers, Draymen, and others.
Team of 5 Horses, Dray, and Harness.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on TUESDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
A team of 5 first-class draught horses, accustomed to work together, and used to bad roads. Also,
A strong dray, capable of carrying a heavy load, and shaft and leading harness, &c., &c.

Broken Horses.

The Wellknown K Brand.

MR. C. MARTYN has received instructions from J. D. Bray, Esq., of Campbelltown, to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on SATURDAY next, 18th instant, at 11 o'clock,
15 fine upstanding horses, all broken in to saddle and harness, and subject to separate trials, and all have the wellknown K brand.
To be seen at the Bazaar, THIS DAY.

THIS DAY.
First-class Charger or Hackney.

BURT and CO. have received instructions from an Officer in her Majesty's 12th Regiment, who is returning to England, to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A bay horse; has been ridden as charger, and hackney, good in all his paces, and up to weight.

THIS DAY.

BURT and CO.'S sale by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, will comprise,
Bay hackney or charger
5 country horses
Entire cart horse
Chesnut gig or dogcart horse
Horse, spring cart, and harness. Also,
The usual variety of horses of all descriptions
Gig
Two-wheeled sociable
Drays
Carts, &c., &c.

THIS DAY.

Gig or Dogcart Horse.

BURT and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A first-class upstanding chesnut gig or dogcart horse.

THIS DAY.

BURT and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
5 useful horses, broke to saddle and harness, just in from the country.

Entire Cart Horse.

BURT and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, January 17th,
A grey, four-year-old, entire cart colt, "Young George."

Team of Heavy Cart Horses.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Mr. Conolly, of the Argyle Steam Mills, Goulburn, to sell by auction, on an early day.
Eight first-class heavy cart horses, en route from Goulburn.
These are without any exception the best lot of cart horses that have been offered for sale for some time. Upon arrival they will remain at the Bazaar for a few days, to enable parties at a distance an opportunity of inspecting them.

Horses.
The Property of his Lordship the Bishop of Sydney.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, on MONDAY next, the 20th instant,
A well-bred chesnut gelding, 7 years old, a quiet hackney, and a good ladies' horse
A chesnut filly, 4 years old, bred at Marshall Mount, a quiet, well broken hackney
A bay carriage horse, 6 years old, 15½ hands, good in all kinds of harness, very stanch, and will draw heavy loads.
These horses are sold only in consequence of the owner's intention to leave for England in March.

SATURDAY, January 18th.

Broken and Unbroken Horses.

BURT and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Yards, Camperdown, on SATURDAY, January 18th, at 2 o'clock,
18 head of broken and unbroken horses—without reserve.

30 Working Horses.

En route from Gundagai.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, within the next ten days,
30 superior horses, now on the road from Gundagai.

Books, Watches, Clothing, Firearms, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
1 case half-wellington boots, assorted sizes
Gold and silver English lever watches and jewellery
New and second-hand clothing
1 Colt's revolver, double and single guns and pistols
Hair brushes, combs, perfumery, and sundries.
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY, 17th January.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, Storekeepers, &c.
110 Packages New Goods, just landed, ex Tiptree.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on the above day, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Pompadour and grenadine muslins
Pina barege robes
Plain French de laines
Ladies' white coutille stays
Maids' and infants' ditto
Rough brown hollands
Dressed ditto ditto
9-8 fancy prints
Women's white cotton hose
Ditto fancy ditto
Men's brown cotton half-hose
Ditto white and fancy ditto
Fancy bonnet ribbons
Ladies' and children's underclothing
Ditto morning wrappers
Rich glace mantles
Setts graduated buttons
Infants' cachmere cloaks and hoods
New fancy gimp trimmings
Brown glace and moire parasols
Parachutes and sun shades
Jacconet and mull muslins
Millers' and drab moleskin
White cords and cantoons
Rich oriental lutes
Lappetts and Swiss books
Cricketers' fancy belts
Tom Thumb ties
West End and Eglinton collars
Men's merino vests
Ditto crimean shirts
White shirts, embroidered fronts
Tussore silk coats
Fancy doe trousers
Millers' and drab mole trousers
Boys' and youths' ditto
Black and coloured moire vests
White quilting vests
Light tweed suits
Fine French felt hats
Brocaded surats
Check matted scarfs
Twill brussels handkerchiefs
Brussels carpet bags
Black leather ditto
Vulcanised indiarubber braces, &c., &c.
Terms, liberal, at sale.
The auctioneers would call the attention of buyers to this important sale of really choice goods. Their instructions are peremptory to sell without the least reserve.

Prepared Whalebone
Covered Skirt Steel.

THIS DAY, January 17th.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, on the above day, at 11 o'clock,
20 gross No. 4 prepared bone
20 ditto No. 5 ditto ditto
100 lbs. bone busks
50 gross covered skirt steel.
Terms at sale.

Gingham Umbrellas
Ladies' White Coutille Stays.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on the above day, at 11 o'clock,
3 cases gingham umbrellas
3 ditto ladies' white coutille stays.
Terms at sale.

To Drapers, Storekeepers, and others.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS would invite the attention of the Trade to their extensive and unreserved Sale of new goods, to take place at their Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Groceries
Oilmen's Stores
Rice
Sugars, &c., &c.

MONDAY, January 20th.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on the above day,
Several invoices of new goods.
Particulars in to-morrow's issue.

Bostock's
Hyde and Co.
Elley and Sons

WEDNESDAY, January 22.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on the above day, at 11 o'clock,
140 trunks of new goods, landed ex Maid of Judah.
Particulars in to-morrow's HERALD.

Boots and Shoes.
Just landed ex Maid of Judah.
Joshua Joseph and Sons.

THIS DAY, 17th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,
57 trunks Joshua Joseph and Sons' goods, just landed.
Terms liberal.

Under Distraint for Rent.

JAMES OCTAVIUS BRADLY will sell by public auction, under warrant, on the premises, known as Bath Cottage, Point Piper Road (opposite Underwood-street), THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.
Office—opposite Supreme Court.

On FRIDAY, January 17th, at 11 o'clock, at the Old Bank of Australasia.
The Library of a Medical Gentleman.

MESSRS. WALTER BRADLEY and CO. have been favoured with instructions from the executors of a deceased medical gentleman to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, THIS DAY, January 17th, at 11 o'clock,
Bell's Anatomy, Dublin Medical Journal
Abernethy's Surgical Works, Medical Gazette
Rankin's Abstracts of the Medical Sciences
Cyclopedia of Anatomy and Physiology
Ryan's Medical Jurisprudence
Walsh on Diseases of the Lungs and Heart
Joyce's Practical Chemical Mineralogy
Bowman's Medical Chemistry, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.
The above are now on view in the show-rooms, upstairs.

On SATURDAY, January 18th, at 11 o'clock.

At the old Bank of Australasia.
Carpenters' Levels, Compasses
40 cases Drawing Instruments
Gold Scales and Weights
Telescopes, Opera Glasses, &c.
By order of the Executors of the late Mr. Alfred Childs.

MESSRS. WALTER BRADLEY and CO. have been favoured with instructions from the executors of the above-named gentleman to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on SATURDAY, January 18th, at 11 o'clock,
The above and a large quantity of sundries.
Terms, cash.

On SATURDAY, January 18th, at 12 o'clock.

At the old Bank of Australasia.
First-class Second-hand Dogcart
Bay Horse, warranted in Saddle or Harness
Set Silver-mounted Harness.

MESSRS. WALTER BRADLEY and CO. will sell by auction, at 239, George-street, on SATURDAY, January 18th, at 12 o'clock,
The above good useful lot.
Terms cash.

SALES BY AUCTION.

On FRIDAY, January 17th, at 11 o'clock.
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

New and Popular Works, by eminent Authors.
The Property of a Gentleman leaving for England.

MESSRS. WALTER BRADLEY and CO. have been favoured with instructions from the owner of the above, to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, THIS DAY, January 17th, at 11 o'clock,
A large and valuable library of standard works, &c.
Terms, cash.

On SATURDAY, January 18th, at half-past 10 o'clock.
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

Superior Household Furniture
Elegant Pianoforte, by an eminent maker, with spiral columns, 6¾ octaves, and all the latest improvements
A magnificent Harmonium
A large Dining Table, with spare leaves
Bookcase and Escrutoire
Carpets and Rugs, Pier Glass
Cooking Stove and Kitchen Utensils
Pony Phaeton, Fowls, and Sundries
Pigeons, Rabbits, Ducks, &c.
Removed from Ashfield for the convenience of purchasers.

MESSRS. WALTER BRADLEY and CO. have been favoured with instructions from a gentleman who intends leaving the colony, to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on SATURDAY, January 18th,
A large quantity of household furniture, poultry, fowls, ducks, pigeons, and sundries.
Terms, cash.

Choice Mauritius Sugars.
For Positive Sale.
The entire cargo of the Star of Eve, just arrived from the Mauritius,
Comprising Bright Ration, Rich Yellow, and Light Counter Mauritius Sugars.
For sale by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY, 17th January, at 11 o'clock.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Flower, Salting, and Co. to submit for sale by auction, at the City Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, 17th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The entire cargo of choice Mauritius sugars, just arrived ex Star of Eve, and the balance of the cargo of the Shah Jehan, comprising

	Ex Star of Eve.
A—Ternay	270 bags very rich yellow counter
B—Medine	150 ditto ditto grainy light ditto
C—Chamouney	62 golden grainy counter
D—Vale	260 very bright light ration
E—Deuxbas	170 grainy ration
F—Chamois	101 yellow counter
G—L'Avenir	161 bright grainy ration
H—Del Rocher	269 rich white counter
I—Valton	68 straw crystal
J—Ditto	73 very bright grainy yellow counter
K—Ditto	38 ditto ditto
L—Ditto	97 light counter
M—Clairfund	198 rich grainy yellow counter
N—L'Avenir	47 ration
O—Phoenix	36 rich straw crystals
P—Beau Vallon	42 bright yellow counter
Q—Mon Loisor	130 rich bright grainy ration
A—Mon Repos	86 light counter
B—Bon Accord	169 ditto grainy ditto ditto
C—Ditto	77 ditto rich bright ditto ditto
D—Clairfund	120 ditto bright grainy counter
E—Mon Repos	45 ditto bright ration
F—Ditto	26 ditto grainy ditto
G—Ferney	65 ditto ditto light counter
H—Ditto	50 ditto rich white counter
I—Grande Garde	94 ditto ration
J—L'Avenir	107 ditto fine yellow counter
K—Belair	286 ditto grainy counter
L—Ferney	251 ditto bright yellow ditto
M—Ravensworth	159 ditto ditto ditto
N—Olivia	73 ditto rich golden counter.

The Auctioneers beg to direct the attention of country buyers, shippers, speculators, and the trade generally, to the above very choice shipment of Mauritius sugars, as being admirably adapted to the present market requirements.
Samples will be on view two days prior to sale.
Terms at sale.

Truman's XX Stout.
Pints and Quarts.
300 Cases.

For Auction Sale, FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Duncan Dunbar, Neatby, master, from London.
Damaged.
To Wine and Spirit Merchants
To Publicans
To Storekeepers and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, THIS DAY, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Ex Duncan Dunbar.
W M & CO. over D D.
90 cases Trumans's XX stout, each 3 dozen quarts slightly
118 cases ditto ditto, each 3 dozen quarts, much
14 cases ditto ditto, each 3 dozen quarts, very slightly
47 cases ditto ditto, each 6 dozen pints, much
16 cases ditto ditto, each 6 dozen pints, slightly
6 cases ditto ditto, each 6 dozen, very slightly.
291 cases.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, 17th instant.
To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Publicans, Storekeepers, Country Buyers, and others.
Wines
Spirits
Champagne
Claret
Cider, &c., &c.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, on THIS DAY, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
25 quarter-casks Cook's sherry
25 ditto ditto port
7 hogsheads very fine pale sherry
14 quarter-casks ditto ditto
5 hogsheads Martell's brandy
5 ditto O. Dumas' ditto
12 ditto fine brandy
100 cases champagne
4 hogsheads Hennessy's pale brandy
4 quarter-casks ditto ditto
4 hogsheads diamond Ponz de Leon sherry
4 hogsheads double diamond ditto
3 quarter-casks ditto ditto
150 cases St. Emilion claret
30 cases Stoughton bitters
10 cases hock
75 cases Hunt's port wine, each one dozen
30 casks Henly's cider
10 hogsheads 30 o.p. rum
5 hogsheads 10 o.p. ditto
25 casks Campbell and Co.'s bottled ale
9 hogsheads very fine old port
15 quarter-casks ditto ditto, &c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Henley's Cider
30 Casks.
Without reserve.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, THIS DAY, 17th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
H in diamond,
30 casks Henley's Devonshire champagne cider, each 4 dozen.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.
To Boot and Shoe Buyers
To Country Storekeepers
To Shippers and others.
Bostock and Co.s
Boots and Shoes.
Now landing, ex Tiptree.
For Auction Sale, MONDAY next, 20th instant.
Time—11 o'clock prompt.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, on MONDAY next, the 20th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Ex Tiptree,
Invoices of boots and shoes, all new and seasonable goods, from the celebrated manufacturers,
Bostock and Co.
Further particulars in a future issue.

Preliminary Notice.
Groceries
Oilmen's Stores
Candles
Provisions, &c., &c.
Ex Marinus.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, on an early day,
Several parcels of the above.
Further particulars in a future issue.

FRIDAY, 17th instant.
249 Boxes
Paraffine and Wax Candles
Paraffine Ditto.
Without the slightest reserve.
Just landed ex Marinus.
Important to Grocers
Ditto Storekeepers
Ditto Oil Merchants
Ditto Ironmongers
Ditto Country Buyers
Ditto Speculators and others.
The first lot to be offered.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, on THIS DAY, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Marinus,
WM in diamond,
1-200—200 boxes superior paraffine and wax candles, each 25 lbs.
C in diamond, over L,
1-49—49 boxes superior paraffine candles, each 25 lbs.
Terms at sale.

Treasury Auction Rooms.
TUESDAY, 21st January.
To Shippers
To Warehousemen
To Slop Buyers
To Outfitters, and others.

Extensive unreserved sale of Ready-made Clothing. Just landed ex John Banfield and Maid of Judah.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY, 21st instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
30 cases ready-made clothing, just landed ex John Banfield and Maid of Judah,
W in diamond.
1 {— 20 men's quilted vesting, 3 to 7
860 ditto fancy ditto
57 ditto check ditto, D.B.F.
Tin and wood case.
2 {—175 men's fancy quilting vests, 3 to 7
149 ditto ditto ditto
90 ditto ditto ditto
51 ditto black lustre
143 ditto shepherds' plaid
73 ditto ditto
95 ditto fancy tweed
68 ditto drab satteen.
Tin and wood case.
3 {—199 boys' and youths' tweed vests, 8 to 16
55 men's silk vests, 3 to 7
62 ditto extra ditto
215 boys' and youths' moire antique, 6 to 16
286 men's silk, 3 to 7
123 ditto extra ditto
40 ditto fancy ditto
26 ditto ditto, D.B.
81 boys' and youths' ditto.
Tin and wood case.
4 {— 28 men's fancy doe vests, 3 to 7
73 ditto sattara ditto
142 ditto check and tweed ditto
68 boys' and youths' ditto
192 men's hair line angola ditto
139 ditto tweed ditto.
Tin and wood case.
5 {—277 men's diagonal tweed vests, 3 to 7
94 black cloth
106 stripe doe, half-bound
25 black cloth
32 figured doe
46 tweed
42 black cloth.
Tin and wood case.
6 {—360 lustre sacs, 3 to 7
220 super ditto ditto.
Tin and wood case.
7 {— 52 men's black lustre sacs, 3 to 7
58 ditto chesters
95 ditto russell cord
90 ditto shooting
32 ditto striped melton
13 ditto check.
Tin and wood case.
8 {—109 men's alpaca coats, 3 to 7
239 ditto ditto ditto
20 ditto check meltons
37 ditto zephyr ditto.
Tin and wood case.
9 {—202 melton chesters, 3 to 7
41 crossland tweed ditto
Tin and wood case.
10 {—110 men's fancy melton chesters, 3 to 7
136 ditto ditto, ditto
Tin and wood case.
11 {—116 men's stripe melton coats
114 ditto twist tweed ditto
34 ditto holland ditto
31 ditto brown linen ditto
14 ditto white ditto
Tin and wood case.
12 {— 68 hair line melton chesters
46 striped meltons
45 super ditto
66 shepherd's plaid
Tin and wood case.
13 {—170 men's waterproof tweed talmas
64 ditto melton coats
Tin and wood case.
14 {— 38 men's waterproof inverness capes
151 ditto tweed chesters
18 ditto black cloth silk capes
22 ditto pall mall
Tin and wood case.
15 {— 64 men's fancy satara chesters
98 ditto black cloths
11 ditto ditto ditto
10 ditto ditto ditto silk capes
Tin and wood case.
16 {— 27 men's cheviot suits
16 ditto stripe angola
3 ditto superfine ditto ditto
24 ditto assorted diagonals &c.
4 boys' polkas
12 men's fancy angola suits
46 ditto ditto doe trousers
Tin and wood case.
17 {—248 men's twist tweed trousers
Tin and wood case.
18 {— 50 men's twist tweed trousers
191 ditto tweed ditto ditto
Tin and wood case.
19 {— 88 men's tweed trousers
54 ditto hair lined doe
55 ditto cheviot
75 ditto tweed
Tin and wood case.
20 {—340 men's duck trousers
58 ditto dungaree
75 ditto Chinese twist
2 ditto shepherd plaid, &c., &c,
21 {—202 boys' and youths' tweed coats, 6 to 16
160 men's ditto ditto, 3 to 7
Tin and wood case.
22 {— 62 men's tweed coats
11 ditto black cloth sacs
95 ditto ditto ditto chesters
42 ditto black cloth ditto
14 ditto extra super assorted
Tin and wood case.
23 {—169 pairs men's cord trousers, tape seams
Tin and wood case.
24 {—169 pairs men's cord trousers, tape seams
Tin and wood case.
25 {— 83 pairs men's crossland tweed trousers, 3 to 7
75 pairs boys' and youths' black cloth
44 pairs ditto ditto ditto ditto, super
32 pairs men's black doe
51 pairs boys' and youths' heavy doe
81 pairs men's silk mixed
10 pairs ditto Scotch tweed
Tin case and wood.
26 {— 25 pairs men's military check trousers
20 pairs ditto stripe doe
61 pairs ditto bedford cord
34 pairs ditto ditto ditto
97 pairs ditto ditto ditto
Tin case and wood.
27 {—143 pairs men' bedford cord trousers
67 men's black sloth chesters
7 ditto fancy super cloth sacs
Tin and wood case.
28 {— 80 pairs white cord trousers
75 pairs self mole ditto
Tin and wood case.
29 {—198 pairs self mole trousers
Tin and wood case.
30 {— 16 pairs men's bedford riding pants
26 pairs ditto ditto trousers
29 pairs ditto brown woollen cord
21 pairs ditto drab ditto ditto
68 pairs ditto fancy doe
Tin and wood case.
Terms at sale.

Valuable City-Property in Clarence-street, adjoining the well-known hotel, "Solomon's Temple."

Forty-four feet, more or less, frontage to Clarence-street, with Dwelling-house and Shop erected thereon, for entirely Unreserved Auction Sale, by order of the Mortgagee.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the mortgagee to sell by auction, without any reserve, on an early day, as soon as plans, &c., can be prepared,
A very eligible building site, in the heart of the city, having a frontage of upwards of 46 feet to Clarence-street, adjoining the well-known hotel, "Solomon's Temple." On the property is built a dwelling-house and shop, and at a very moderate outlay the whole can be converted into a very paying investment.
Full particulars and plan will be obtainable in a day or two, at the Office of the Auctioneers, who have the instructions of the mortgagee to sell without the least reserve.
Title perfect.

Treasury Auction Rooms.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, 17th January.
Notice to Purchasers of Periodicals.
General Ironmongery, Tinware, &c.

CHATTO and HUGHES remind purchasers of the above of their sale THIS DAY, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,
1 case periodicals, ex mail ship Benares.
At 11 o'clock precisely,
Invoices of ironmongery, tinware, &c.

Treasury Auction Rooms.
THIS DAY, Friday, 17th January, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely.
To Booksellers and others.
Periodicals, ex mailship Benares.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, Friday, 17th January, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,
1 case periodicals, ex mail ship Benares,
Comprising—
Illustrated News, Dublin Reviews
Illustrated Times, Orley Farm
Punch, Cassell's Paper
National Magazines, Reynolds' Magazines
Musical Times, Juvenile Missionary ditto
Cornhill Magazines, Bible Class ditto
Athenaeums, Christian's ditto
St. James' Magazines, London Journals
Union Magazines, Family Heralds
Temple Bar, The Builder
Illustrated News Almanacs
New 6d. magazines, Ramblers
Punch P. books, &c.
Terms at sale.

Treasury Auction Rooms.
FRIDAY, 17th January.
To Ironmongers
To Storekeepers and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 17th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
An invoice comprising an assortment of
Prospecting pans
Watering cans
Dippers
Baking tins
Camp kettles
Candle moulds
Ditto boxes
Pint pots
Teapots
Coffee ditto
Slop pails
Wash basins
Milk pans
Square japanned waiters
Gothic and oval ditto
Foot baths, &c.
Terms at sale.

Treasury Auction Rooms.
FRIDAY, 17th January.
To Wheelwrights
To Ironmongers
To Storekeepers
And others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 17th January, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of ironmongery, comprising
Wood nave wheels, 4 ft 10, 4 ft. 8, 3 x ¾, 3½ x ¾; 2½ arms for ditto
Patent naves, 4 ft. 6, 3½ x ¾; 2½ arms for ditto
Spoke patent naves, 4 ft. 4, 3½ x ¾; 2½ ditto for ditto
Wood naves, 4 ft. 4, 3½ x ¾ in.; 2½ whole iron axle
Iron naves, 4 ft. 4, 3½ x ¾; 2½ iron axle
Wheels 4 ft. 4, 3½ x ¾ iron naves, 2½ iron axle
4 ft. 8 light wheels, boxed and fitted with patent mail axles, 1¾ tire
4 ft. 6 ditto ditto, ditto, ditto
4 ft. 4 light wheels, boxed with patent mail axles, 1¾ tire
Arm moulds, 3½, 3, 2¾, 2½, 2¼
Pipe boxes, 3¼, 3, 2¾, 2½, 2¼
Stock brushes, copper bound
Ditto ditto, string ditto
Horse shoes, assorted Nos , new stamp
Hand carts
Iron arms and boxes, 3½, 2¾, 2, 1¾, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

For Auction Sale.—No Reserve.
A Snug Brick Cottage, Botany-street, Waterloo Estate.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by public auction, THIS DAY, 17th, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, Botany-street, Waterloo Estate, next to the Foresters' Hall,
A snug two-roomed new brick-built cottage, on stone foundation, 22 feet frontage by 120 feet deep, with a never-failing well of excellent water.
Terms, cash.—No reserve.

Sale by Auction.
On FRIDAY, 24th January, at 12 o'clock.
A First-class Life Interest, and an Allotment of Land (Freehold).

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has received instructions, to sell by auction, on the Premises, corner of James and Botany streets, Redfern, on FRIDAY, 24th January, at 12 o'clock,
Mr. Charles Taylor's life interest of the property, corner of Botany and James streets, Redfern, consisting of a large shop, dwelling house, and double forge and blacksmiths shop, large yard, well of water. The property is insured for £300, in the Liverpool and London Assurance Company, and the premium paid to 21st June, 1862. Also,
An allotment of land, situated in James-street, near Botany-street, 20 feet by 26, on which is a stone foundation for a house, with water-closet.
Terms at sale.

Weekly Produce Sale.
FRIDAY, 17th January, at noon.
Wool, Tallow, Hides, Sheepskins, Horns, Bones, &c.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, 17th January, at 12 o'clock,
Bales wool
Sheepskins
Hides
Tallow
Horns, bones, &c.
Terms at sale.

MONDAY, 20th January.
Oilmen's Stores, Groceries, Preserved Provisions, &c.
To Grocers, Provision Dealers, Shippers, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on MONDAY, 20th January, at 11 o'clock,
Invoices of oilmen's stores, groceries, preserved provisions, &c.
Terms at sale.

Unreserved Clearance Sale of Wines, Spirits, Beer, and Sundries.
At the Stores of S. D. Gordon, Esq., Bridge-street.
TUESDAY, 21st January.
To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Dealers, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Shippers, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. are instructed by S. D. Gordon, Esq., to sell by auction, at his Stores, Bridge-street, on TUESDAY, 21st January, at 11 o'clock (previous to his departure for England),
The whole of his very choice stock of wines, spirits, &c., &c.,
Also,
Horse and cart
Winch and chain
Scales, weights, and measures, and Sundries.
The auctioneers request especial attention to this sale, comprising a large and varied selection of choice wines, spirits, &c., among which are some of the oldest and finest samples of Martell's brandy in the colony. Every line will positively be sold to the highest bidder.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Preliminary.
Boots and Shoes.
Auction Sale, WEDNESDAY, 22nd January.
Bostock and Co.'s, and Gamble and Davis's Goods.

MESSRS W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on WEDNESDAY, 22nd January, at 11 o'clock,
131 packages boots and shoes, new and seasonable goods, from the houses of Bostock and Co., and Gamble and Davis.

Highly Important Auction Sale of Eastern Produce.
2551 Bags Sugar
Finest Young Hyson and Gunpowder Tea
China Preserves
Havana-shaped Manila Cigars
Manila Rope
Bamboo Fibre
Japanese Matting
Japanese Cabinets, &c., &c., &c.
The entire Cargo of the Margaret Eliza, from Hongkong.

To Merchants, Grocers, Shippers, Tobacconists, Ironmongers, Upholsterers, Shipchandlers, Warehousemen, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Molison and Black, to sell by auction, at their Warehouse Pitt and O'Connell streets, on MONDAY, 20th January,
The entire cargo of Eastern produce, just arrived ex Margaret Eliza, viz.
At a quarter to 11 o'clock prompt,
G,
330 rolls superior Japanese matting.
TS,
118 coils Manila rope, best quality—

10	10	10	18	18	10	10	10	8	8	6 coils
1	1¼	1½	1¾	2	2¼	2½	2¾	3	3¼	3½ inch

80 bundles bamboo fibre, superior quality.
At 11 o'clock,
HA,
1000 bags good country or counter sugar.
JJ,
1000 bags ditto ditto ditto.
JJ,
551 bags ditto ditto ditto.
JJ, 1
40 half-chests finest gunpowder tea.
JJ,
210 half-chests very fine young hyson, selected for family trade.
GH in diamond,
200 cases assorted Chinese preserves.
At quarter to 1 o'clock,
TS,
20 cases No. 2 havana-shaped Manila cigars.
At 1 o'clock,
CC in diamond,
2-4—3 cases, 3 superior Japanese cabinets
7—1 ditto, containing 1 ditto ditto ditto
9-13—5 ditto, each 3 ditto ditto ditto.
The auctioneers have much pleasure in directing the especial attention to the above cargo of eastern produce, which was selected with great care and judgment for this market, and the whole of which is for positive unreserved sale. The sugars are of the description now most in request, viz., good country and counter samples, and packed in strong bags of convenient size. The teas are of a very high class, particularly suitable for the family trade, and the rope, matting, cigars, &c., are of the very best quality.
Samples will be on view prior to the sale.
Terms, liberal.

The Yacht "Stranger,"
Built by Fyfe, of New York,
For Sale by Auction, at Botts' Wharf,
SATURDAY, 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at Botts' Wharf, on SATURDAY, 18th January, at 11 o'clock,
The yacht "Stranger," built by Fyfe, of New York, a celebrated builder of racing craft. She is 12 tons yacht measurement, 32 feet long, 12 feet beam, sloop rigged, draws 3½ feet aft and 2 feet forward, has cockpit 11ft. by 9ft., iron keel 9 cwt., suit of sails, Trotman's patent anchor, galvanised iron chain; she is copperfastened, and is for positive unreserved sale to the highest bidder.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.
Unprecedented Auction Sale of Damaged Teas, ex John Stephenson.
2000 to 3000 Packages of
The finest Teas ever received in the colony.
On account of whom it may concern.
Most important
To Country Buyers, Tea Dealers, Merchants, Grocers, Storekeepers, Speculators, and the Public generally.
THURSDAY, 23rd January.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 23rd January, at 11 o'clock prompt,
On account of whom it may concern
Ex John Stephenson, all more or less damaged
2000 to 3000 packages very choice congou teas,
full particulars of which will appear in future advertisements.
The Auctioneers request especial attention to the above teas, the finest ever received in the colony, for which fact the brand B and Co. is sufficient guarantee. The whole are for unreserved sale, on account of whom it may concern.
Terms, net cash.

FRIDAY, 24th January.
PRELIMINARY NOTICE.
IMPORTANT EXTENSIVE SALE.
CHOICE CITY, SUBURBAN, AND COUNTRY FREEHOLDS.
PITT-STREET, CITY OF SYDNEY.
RANDWICK.
ST. LEONARDS, NORTH SHORE.
GLEBE.
TOWN OF KIAMA.
TOWN OF MURRURUNDI.
TOWN OF DUNGOG.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the proprietor to sell by public auction, prior to his departure for England, the following valuable freehold properties:—
DAY of SALE, FRIDAY, 24th January, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock,
LOT 1.—PITT-STREET, CITY OF SYDNEY.
That well known extensive block of property, having about 44 FEET FRONTAGE to PITT-STREET NORTH, adjoining the UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, and having the unusual DEPTH of 176 FEET, comprising the commodious stores and offices now in the occupation of Messrs. JOHN BINNEY and CO., subject to a rental of £350 PER ANNUM.
. The position of this lot is one of the most important in the city—a few feet from the corner of Pitt and Hunter streets, adjoining the Union Bank, and in the very centre of the business portion of the city, surrounded by the principal mercantile establishments, and close to the Circular Quay and other wharves. Attention is directed to the large frontage to Pitt-street this property possesses, and the extraordinary depth of the land.
LOT 2.—RANDWICK.
All that early selected, beautifully situated piece of land, containing upwards of SEVEN ACRES, situate immediately at the intersection of, and having large frontages to, the Frenchman's Road and Power-street, adjoining the grounds attached to to the newly-erected residence of William Roberts, Esq. This choice parcel of land will be sold subdivided into
SIX VILLA SITES,
containing each upwards of one acre of land. In regard to position and the beauty and extent of scenery they command, they are unequalled by any sites in this favourite suburb.
LOT 3.—ST. LEONARDS, NORTH SHORE.
Eight half-acre allotments, being lots 4 to 11 of section 1 of the town of St. Leonards, fronting Lavender, Blue, and Walker streets, adjoining the property of the Hon. W. C. Wentworth. These allotments are close to the ferry and command magnificent views of the harbour, city, &c.
LOT 4.—GLEBE.
Two eligible building allotments immediately at the rear of the grounds attached to the residence of E. T. Blacket, Esq., and adjoining Mr. Clark's property. These allotments overlook the harbour and city, and are situate at the junction of two roads leading to the main Glebe Road.
LOT 5.—TOWN OF KIAMA.
Allotments 15 and 16 of section 6, containing each half-an-acre, fronting Manning-street, the main street of the town, and close to the wharf.
These are very choice allotments.
LOT 6.—TOWN OF MURRURUNDI.
Allotments 11 and 12 of section 6, each half-an-acre, fronting Mayne-street.
LOT 7.—TOWN OF DUNGOG.
Allotments 8 and 9 of section 5, each half-an-acre, fronting Brown-street.
PLANS may be inspected, and further particulars obtained at the Rooms.
TERMS, LIBERAL.

MESSINGDEN ROAD, NEWTOWN.
COTTAGE RESIDENCE on the above road, a few yards from the Newtown Road, with garden, &c.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mr. O'Connor, to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 24th January, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece of land having the following frontages:—
60 feet to the Messingden Road
140 feet to Longdown-street
140 feet to Campbell-street
60 feet to Susan-street,
on which is erected a remarkably neat cottage residence, built of brick on stone foundations, cemented, having verandah in front, and containing hall, six rooms, store-room, and kitchen, with garden in front, and at the rear yard, stable, coach-house, cow-shed, fowl-house, well of water, &c.
This property is situated in a favourite and convenient locality, a few yards from the Newtown Road, and can with confidence be recommended to the notice of those in search of a good and substantially built well-finished suburban cottage residence. The land is surrounded by streets, and well laid out as garden, &c.
An inspection is invited prior to the sale.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

QUEENSLAND.
DARLING DOWNS.
Preliminary Notice.
That extensive first-class Station
GLENELG,
situated in the heart of the far-famed Darling Downs, together with
24,000 SHEEP, more or less,
(a very large proportion of which are females),
and a small herd of
1000 HEAD OF CATTLE, more or less.
. Stores, Teams, Drays, Working Stock, &c., to be taken at a valuation in the usual way.
Terms, liberal.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, the 25th February, at 11 o'clock,
The above valuable first-class pastoral property, full particulars of which, together with a classification of the sheep, will be given in an early advertisement.

QUEENSLAND.
MARANOA DISTRICT.
For Positive Sale, without the slightest reserve.
These extensive richly grassed runs known as
YALEBONE AND TRINIDAD,
situated on and having about ten miles frontage to the Yalebone Creek, commencing at a point about thirty miles distant from its junction with the Balloon River, together with a small choice herd, comprising about 900 HEAD OF CATTLE, more or less, a mixed herd.
Preliminary Advertisement.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, the 25th February, at 11 o'clock,
The above well-watered and richly grassed station, full particulars of which will appear in an early advertisement.
Terms at sale.

That magnificent Pastoral Property,
THE LOOWEE ESTATE,
situate in the Mudgee district, and the County of Phillip, comprising,
7600 ACRES OF FREEHOLD LAND,
3766 ACRES leased from Messrs. Hawkins and Purcell, and
27,980 ACRES of pre-emptive and leased land, held from the Crown.
And with which will be sold
30,000 NEARLY PURE-BRED SAXON MERINO SHEEP,
Comprising
THE WHOLE OF THE WELL-KNOWN LOOWEE FLOCKS.
ABOUT 150 MILES FROM SYDNEY,
20 MILES FROM MUDGEE,
12 MILES FROM RYALSTONE.
TERMS.—One-half cash, residue by approved bills at 12 and 24 months, with bank discount added, secured upon the stock and station.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by Messrs. Riley and Bloomfield, to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 18th February,
That magnificent pastoral property
THE LOOWEE ESTATE.
The LOOWEE ESTATE consists of 7600 ACRES of FREEHOLD LAND, situate on Lawson's Creek, which runs through the centre of the property, and which is otherwise very well watered. The country is nearly all box ridges, sound, and admirably adapted for sheep.
Attached to the freehold are 3766 ACRES, leased respectively for terms of 7 and 5 years. Also,
27,980 ACRES held under pre-emptive right, and by lease from the Crown. The country similar to the freehold, and the whole together making a
MAGNIFICENT SHEEP WALK OF 39,346 ACRES.
The IMPROVEMENTS upon the freehold land are—
A brick verandah cottage, with shingled roof, with a slab kitchen of 3 apartments
A two-story brick store, with shingled roof
A brick-built woolshed
Three huts for labourers, slab buildings
Range of stables built of slabs
Two cultivation paddocks (40 acres and 30 acres) and a grazing paddock of about 300 acres.
A Californian pump, with hose and gear complete, worked by horse-power, and used for sheep washing. Also,
SIX OUT STATIONS, with a hut and yard at each. And also,
NINE OUT STATIONS on the leased land, with hut and yard at each.
With the Loowee Estate will be sold the following sheep:—
EWES.
2470 yearlings, more or less
2500, more or less, 2 years
1810, more or less, 3 years
1545, more or less, 4 years
1550, more or less, 5 years
1680, more or less, 6 years
1805, more or less, aged
430 pure Saxons, 1 year to aged.
Ewes, more or less 13,790
WETHERS.
2720, more or less, yearlings
2520, more or less, 2 years
940, more or less, 3 years
1880, more or less, 4 years
970, more or less, 4 to 6 years
180, more or less, rams.
Wethers and rams 9,210
WEANERS.
7000, more or less, wethers and ewes 7,000
Total............ 30,000
The whole of these sheep are nearly PURE BRED SAXON MERINO, nothing but pure blood having been used for the last twenty-five years, and that always selected at great cost. The quality of the wool is best tested by the fact that, at the recent Colonial Wool Exhibition, the LOOWEE FLOCKS took the FOLLOWING PRIZES:—For the best exhibit of wool, washed on the sheeps' back, Mort's Gold Medal; and also three silver, and six bronze Medals, awarded by the New South Wales Exhibition Commissioners for other wools.
The LOOWEE CLIP has always brought the highest prices in the English market. Some lambs' wool, of 1860, sold in London, for 3s. 5½d. per lb., and the 1861 clip sold, in Sydney, for 2s. 6d. per lb. These facts speak for themselves.
. 2 bullock drays, 14 bullocks, with gear complete; 2 horse drays, with 5 horses and harness complete; a few milch cows, 5 saddle horses, about 300 bushels of wheat, stores, implements, &c., to be taken at a valuation.
Comment upon this splendid property would be superfluous. Inspection of it is earnestly invited on the part of intending purchasers.
Mr. Bloomfield, who resides on the property, will afford every assistance and information to any one desirous of inspecting with a view to purchase.

SHARES.
45 HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S SHARES.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on MONDAY, 20th January,
45 Hunter River New Steam Navigation Co.'s Shares, in lots to suit purchasers.

Papier Mache Moulding.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, January 17, 1862, at 11 o'clock precisely,
An invoice of papier mache moulding.
Terms at sale.

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300 Boxes Glass.
12 x 10, 14 x 12, 16 x 12.
To Oilmen, Builders, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, January 17, 1862, at 11 o'clock precisely,
150 boxes glass, 12 x 10
75 ditto ditto, 14 x 12
75 ditto ditto, 16 x 12.
Terms at sale.

American Chairs.
To Chairmakers and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, January, 17, 1862, at 11 o'clock precisely,
10 cases American chairs.
Terms at sale.

To Cabinetmakers only.
Ex Tiptree.
. All unpolished, and all in white.
Comprising Elegantly Carved
Mahogany Sideboard Tops, Plinths, Doors, and Frames, 6 feet x 6 feet 6, 7 feet
Suites of Rosewood Drawing-room Furniture, consisting of Couch Frames, Easy Chair, and Chair Frames
Rosewood Loo and Oval Loo Tables, Canterburies, Whatnots, and Music Stool Frames
Walnut Candle-stands, for reading; Ottoman Frames
Mahogany Towel-horses, Mahogany Brackets, &c., &c.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on MONDAY, January 20th, 1862, at 11 o'clock precisely,
An invoice of the above goods.
Terms at sale.

On MONDAY, the 20th January, at 11 o'clock.
At the well-known Hotel, the Cricketers' Arms, Elizabeth-street.
Superior Household Furniture and Effects, Valuable Framed choice Engravings, Fancy Ornaments, Plated-ware, China, Glassware, Cooking Stove, &c , &c,
Also,
. The License, Good-will, Residue of Stock-in-Trade
Bar Fixtures, Fittings
Spirit Kegs, Beer and Spirit Engines
Pewter Measures, Funnels, &c , Copper Measures
Gas-fittings, and every requisite for carrying on the licensed victualling business, together with a variety of useful sundries, and
A first-rate talking Cockatoo, and Cage
A ditto Canary and Cage, and
An imported Retriever Dog and Kennel, &c , &c., &c.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Cricketers' Arms, Elizabeth-street, on MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The above, only partially enumerated.
N.B.—This is an imperative sale, therefore buyers should attend.
Terms, cash.

Willow Lodge, the Glebe.
Off the Glebe Point Road.
Adjoining the residence of the late Thomas Woolley, Esq.
On TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at 11 o'clock.
Very superior Household Furniture
Brilliant-toned Pianoforte
Oil Paintings and Engravings, Ornaments
Electro-plated Ware, China, Glassware, &c.
Russell's Stove and a variety of Sundries. Also,
. The Dogcart, Springcart, Silver-mounted Harness, Saddles, and Bridles; and the Horse, so well-known in Sydney, being stanch in saddle and harness.
N.B.—A Champagne Luncheon will be provided, and an omnibus will leave the New Rooms of the auctioneer, opposite the Royal Hotel, punctually at half-past ten o'clock, to convey purchasers, gratis, to Willow Lodge.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions from L. Chapalay, Esq., to sell by public auction, at his residence, Willow Lodge, Glebe Point Road, on TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The whole of his valuable household furniture and effects, namely—
Hall furniture
Dining-room furniture
Drawing-room furniture
Pianoforte
Oil paintings, engravings, fancy ornaments, ormolu clock and shade, &c. Also,
Plated ware, cut glass, china, and sundries
Russell's stove, &c. And
The furniture of three bedrooms (consisting of four-post iron bedsteads and bedding, wardrobes, chests of drawers, marble slab washstands, dressing tables and glasses, and nursery furniture), &c. Also,
The dogcart, horse, and silver-mounted harness; spring cart, saddles, bridles, &c.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale, THIS DAY, Friday, 17th January.
Wool, Sheepskins, Tallow, Hides, Horns, &c.

MESSRS. DURHAM and IRWIN will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, at 11 o'clock precisely,
275 bales wool
4500 sheepskins
83 casks tallow
931 hides
Horns, Shankbones, &c.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale, Railway Terminus.
Choice Milch Cows, with calves at foot
House-fed Lambs, Fat Calves
Pigs, Porkers, and Roasters, Sows and Litters
Splendid Peacock, in full plume
Poultry, Eggs, Butter, in roll and keg; &c., &c.

THOMAS DAWSON will sell by auction, as above, THIS DAY, Friday, the 17th instant, at 10 o'clock,
Consignments of the above stock and country produce, in lots to suit purchasers.

To Commanders of Ships, Private Families, and others.
First-class Milch Cows.
THIS DAY, at Railway Terminus, at half-past 10 o'clock.

THOMAS DAWSON will sell by auction, as above,
1 superior milch cow, with calf a few days old
1 ditto ditto ditto.
Terms, cash.

MR. DAWSON will sell, THIS MORNING, at the Sussex-street Sale Yards,
38 fat wethers and 13 lambs. A prime lot.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from Mr. C Hughes to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, 20th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 12 o'clock,
160 head of prime fat cattle, in lots.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions, from Mr. John Healy to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, 20th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 12 o'clock,
156 head of prime fat cattle, in lots.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from Mr. John Healy to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, 20th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 12 o'clock,
110 head of prime fat cattle, in lots.

7726 Store Sheep.
Principally Ewes,
Depasturing upon Rosevale Station, a short distance from Ipswich, Queensland.

MR. THOMAS CADELL has received instructions from the proprietor to sell by auction, at the Northumberland Hotel, West Maitland, on MONDAY, 20th January, 1862, at 12 o'clock,
7726 store sheep (more or less), now depasturing upon the station above-named, and comprising
1123 ewes, from 1 to 3 years
2785 ewes, 4 years
1240 ewes, 5 years
236 ewes, 6 years and aged
1524 lambs
35 rams
783 wethers, 1 year to 4 years.
7726
The wethers are principally from 2 to 4 years, there being only about 75 under two years. The ewes, wethers, and rams will be offered for sale, in one lot, at per head, lambs given in. Delivery given and received within fourteen days from day of sale.
Steamers run weekly to Ipswich, and intending purchasers can inspect the sheep upon the station and return to Sydney within a week.
The auctioneer begs to direct the particular attention of all parties requiring ewes for stocking new country to the above sale, and would remind them that ewes are in demand and are very difficult to obtain.
Mr. Walter Ferguson, on the station, will afford every facility for the inspection of the sheep.
Terms—cash; or half cash, half equal to cash.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's Office, 14th January, 1862
FRAZER AND ANOTHER v. SMART.
COOPER AND ANOTHER v. SAME.

ON FRIDAY next, the 17th instant, at Noon, at the defendant's residence, Church-hill, Sydney—unless these writs be previously satisfied—the SHERIFF will cause to be sold by public auction defendant's household furniture.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 16th January.
MICHAEL MANNING ats. JOHN BOYLE.

ON THURSDAY, the 23rd day of January instant, at noon, at the Commercial Hotel, King-street, Sydney, unless this execution be previously satisfied, the SHERIFF will cause to be sold by public auction all the right, title, and interest of the above named JOHN BOYLE, other than the equity of redemption, of in and to all that piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the parish of Willoughby and district of Hunter's Hill, containing five acres, more or less, and forming part of George Tilley's grant of 25 acres, commencing at a point on the west side of a ravine or creek 2½ chains or thereabouts south-west from the last corner of the aforesaid original grant, and bounded on the south-east by part of Currie's 25-acre grant, bearing south 51 degrees 7 chains 1 link; on the south-west by a line bearing north 39 degrees west 7 chains 1 link; on the north-west by a line bearing west 5 degrees 7 chains, more or less, to a ravine or creek; and on the north-east by the western side of the said creek to the commencing point. On this land there is a cottage with out-buildings, which is at present in the occupation of Mr. Lenthall.
Also of in and to all that piece of land called "Webbers," in the said parish and district, containing 25 acres, commencing at the west corner of that portion called Roberts' 25 acres, with the Artaman west line, bounded on the north-east by a line north 39 degrees west 16 chains; on the south-west by Reddish's 25 acres portion, separated by a line bearing south 39 degrees east 16 chains to Roberts' east corner; and on the south-east by that farm to commencing point.
And also of, in, and to two-and-a-half acres of land, more or less, situate at or near to the junction of the road to Nichol's Wharf with the Lane Cove Road, forming part of Murphy's purchase, and adjoining to the land leased by John Boyle to Thomas M'Farlane, shoemaker.
Also a theodolite.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Thursday evening.

The amount of Customs duties paid to-day is as follows:—

Brandy	£190	5	0
Gin	270	3	7
Whisky	5	16	3
Rum	125	6	0
All other spirits	42	14	0
Wine	131	0	0
Tobacco and snuff	175	11	0
Tea	104	7	0
Coffee and chicory	45	2	10
Sugar, refined	86	13	4
—— unrefined	36	5	0
Opium	3	14	8
Pilotage	22	9	4
Dues	2	0	0
Total	£1209	8	0

The Government have received advices by the mail, of the sale, in London, of debentures to the value of about £80,000 at £99.

In consequence of the late news from England the banks have raised the rate of exchange for bills on London, at sixty days' sight, 1½ per cent. The selling rate is now 2½ per cent. premium, and the buying rate nominal.

The Urara arrived to-day from the Clarence with 410 ozs. of gold.

Messrs. Mort and Co., held to-day their weekly produce sale. The quantity of wool catalogued was 517 bales, but only 66 bales were sold. The late English news of a decline in prices at the November wool sales has caused great disinclination to purchase, and the few lots that were sold to-day showed a decline of full 2d. per lb. The bidding throughout the sale was very slack, and as the prices offered were so much below the rates lately ruling, most of the lots were withdrawn. The only lots worthy of notice were 20 bales fleece, S over Wombo, 18¼d.; 4 bales, XB in diamond, 2s. 0½d.; and 8 bales, DMT, 1s. 3d.

SHEEPSKINS were also very flat, and declined in about the same proportion as wool. Only one small lot was sold, at 4¾d. per lb.

TALLOW.—The market was hardly so firm and prices ruled about 20s. per ton lower. 42 casks of tallow were disposed of, at from £31 15s. to £35 2s. 6d. per ton.

HIDES.—Those offered to-day were not first class, but prices were not so firm, and to effect sales a decline of 1s. to 2s. would have to be submitted to. About 600 hides were sold at from 3s. to 12s. each. Calfskins, 2s. each.

At Mr. O. B. Ebsworth's produce sale, held this day, 123 bales were offered and 83 sold. The principal lots were 17 bales fleece, B in square, 1s. 7d.; 25 bales CH over M, 1s. 7½d.; 10 bales, T in heart, 1s. 6d. About 1900 sheepskins were sold, at 6¾d. to 7½d. per lb.; and 29 casks of tallow brought 33s. 3d. to 36s. 3d. per cwt.

Messrs. L. E. Threlkeld and Co. held a large sale boots and shoes, recently arrived, ex Maid of Judah. The prices realised showed, notwithstanding the dulness of the market, an average of 15 per cent. on invoice cost. The last shipment of Mauritius sugars, comprising dark rations and yellow counters, is advertised for sale to-morrow (this day) by the same firm.

The following report of the tallow and hide market is from Messrs. Goad, Rigg, and Co.'s circular, dated London, 25th November, 1861:—

Since the issue of our last report the tallow market has been quiet, and the value of Russian Y. C. has declined 9d. to 1s., the price to-day on the spot being 51s. per cwt. The arrivals during the past fortnight have been large, and the stock, in consequence, shows an increase of 6000 casks as compared with the quantity on hand on the 7th instant. For forward delivery the business done has been limited at a corresponding decline in value.

The deliveries still continue good, being, during the month 12,500 casks, against 9650 casks in the same month last year, and the present stock comprises about 43,400 casks against 65,500 casks at the corresponding period of 1860.

The sales of Australian tallow since the 7th instant have been 804 casks. The present value of good mutton is 52s 6d to 53s, and good beef tallow 50s, being a decline of 1s on the former, and 6d on the latter as compared with the quotations on that date. Import since 7th instant, 1409 casks; stock this day, 1640 casks, most of which are not yet landed.

Hides have been in short supply, but the market dull, and a limited business done; light weights must be quoted at ⅛d to ¼d per lb. lower. The sales since 7th instant comprise 2198 hides. Present stock, about 10,500 hides.

Mimosa bark scarce and in better request; we quote good chopped £7 to £7 15s per ton, and good ground £7 10s to £8 per ton.

We append Messrs. Russell and Sturgis' circular, dated Manila, 23rd November, 1861:—

There have been no receipts of treasure, and export has been 48,000 dollars in silver and 8000 dollars in gold to China.

Sugar.—We hear of contracts of 18,000 piculs current-clayed at 4¾ dollars per picul, for delivery in all this month, and this price is now asked. Receipts of low grades have been:—12,660 piculs Taal, settled at 2¼ dollars per picul; 3000 piculs Zebu, settled at 3 dollars per picul. From store 6000 piculs Taal have been taken at 2-13-16 dollars to 2¾ dollars per picul.

Hemp.—Receipts from provinces, since 7th instant, have been 6550 piculs, settled at 3¼ dollars to 3½ dollars per picul, and latter price is now asked for stored lots. Sales of 2500 piculs Lorsogon have been made at 3¾ dollars to 4 dollars per picul. Of Supis and Quilot none has arrived.

Coffee.—We hear of small purchases of new crop at 13¾ dollars to 13½ dollars, silver (14-70 dollars to 14-85 dollars, gold), per picul.

Indigo.—We hear of no transactions, but 105 cases from new crop have been received.

Buffalo Hides and Cuttings.—No transactions.

Mother-o'-Pearl Shells.—800 piculs have been sold at 21 dollars per picul.

Sapanwood.—Straight, from godown, 1¼ dollar to 1½ dollar per picul.

Cordage.—Steam-laid in good demand at 9 dollars to 10 dollars per picul, according to assortment from 1 inch upwards; under 1 inch, 15 dollars per picul.

Rice.—In the river is being sold at 1½ dollar per caban, for Pangasinan, and 2¼ dollars for Zambales.

Cigars.—At the Government sale on the 18th instant, 5000 mil, each No. 2 Habanos, and No. 2 Cortados were offered. Of these all the No. 2 Habanos were sold at an average of 3 dollars 21-100 per mil, and 3250 mil No. 2 Cortados at 8 dollars per mil; half payable in silver.

Flour.—We hear of sale of 400 barrels Gallego (not very fresh), at 7½ dollars ber barrel.

Exchanges.—Sterling 6 months' bills 3-11. On Hong Kong, 14 per cent. 30 days. On Amoy 15½ days'. Silver 9¼ per cent. premium.

Freights.—For Liverpool, the Spanish brig Glorias de Maria (270 tons) has been taken up at £3 7s 6d for dry sugar, and £4 10s for hemp, per 20cwt.; and the Spanish barque Prudencia (407 tons) at £3 10s for dry sugar, and £4 15s for hemp, per 20cwt. For London, Prince Alfred (825 tons) gets £3 7s 6d for dry sugar, and £4 10s for hemp, per 20cwt. The Jura (792 tons) was chartered in China. Vessels are wanted for Great Britain at about these rates.

Messrs. Hunter, Houghton, and Co., in their Circular, dated Batavia, 30th November, 1861, report as follows:—

Arrack.—4 per cent. overproof. Has improved a little, and some shipments are now going forward to Europe. The present price is f.60 per leaguer of 133 imperial gallons.

Coffee, Java.—Later European accounts are still more favourable for this article, and it continues to improve in value. There is none for sale here, but a sale of 12,000 to 13,000 piculs, deliverable from the next crop, has been made at Samarang, at f.35 per picul.

Coffee, Padang.—None for sale in Batavia. The last auction price made on 29th September at Padang, averaged f.32.52 per picul. This is considered cheap, and the 40,000 piculs that Government sell at Padand, at the end of next month, will likely bring considerably higher rates.

Sugar.—Improved European accounts for this staple have caused it to go up here, and though some large parcels had previously changed hands as low as f 14.50 for No. 16, f 15 per picul for No. 16 is now asked. Large shipments are now going forward, an ample supply of tonnage having come in during the last month, and which has been duly availed of by shippers. On 15th proximo Government sells at auction 60,000 piculs of Government sugar, principally high numbers.

Sago, Pearl.—Present Singapore quotation f 2,75—2,90 per picul.

Rice.—Some shipments are going forward to Europe, but the article is dull and supplies plentiful. The Indramayoe crop is now nearly shipped off. We quote the various qualities as follows. Common cargo f 105 to f 115, medium cargo f 110 to f 120, good white Batavia rice f 130 to f 150 per koyang. Fine white table f 190 to f 200 per koyang, all of 27 piculs.

Rattans.—According to quality, plentiful, from f 6—10.50 per picul.

Pepper, Black.—Very little in the place, but supplies expected. Bencoolen is worth about f 17. Lampong about f 16 per picul.

Pepper, White.—In no demand. Worth about f 28 to f 30 per picul.

Mace, No. 1 Bencoolen.—Very dull indeed, and selling at about f 80 per picul.

Nutmegs.—Procurable at f 60 to f 70 per picul.

Cloves.—Procurable in bond at about f 28 per picul.

SCONE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

JANUARY 14.—Yesterday, a melancholy accident occurred with one of our constables, a man named Bowmaker. It appears in the morning, about ten o'clock, he was sent by the chief constable to Segenhoe, some six miles from here, to serve a summons, which he did, and on his return met a youth, named Clarke, looking for horses. The horses were found and both rode after them. In a short time the mob divided, going into two; Clarke taking after one lot, and Bowmaker the other; Clarke driving his lot to Scone, not seeing anything of the constable afterwards. Towards the evening the chief constable, not finding Bowmaker return as he should have done, went to Segenhoe to try and find him, but returned without him about eight o'clock last night, when he made it known that this man was missing, and a great number of the young men and those who had horses went in search, finding the body on the bank of the river not far from where young Clarke parted company with him. It is thought his horse ran him against a tree, striking the temple, causing instantaneous death. He was brought into town early this morning. He had been in the police some months, and was much respected, and to make this affair more sad, his wife (quite a young woman) was confined only on Sunday, and is now in a very low state from the effects of the shock.]

PORT MACQUARIE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

JANUARY 9.—The columns of the Sydney and country papers have been so full of the particulars of Christmas festivities and rejoicings for the new year that, not having a paper of our own to record our doings, I thought it best to wait until an article headed "Port Macquarie" might stand a chance of being read. I will not, however, occupy your space with every particular, but merely add that we were very happy, happy in our social enjoyments, happy in having had a good harvest, and happy in the prospects for 1862. We may be set down as an unimportant part of the colony, but our insignificance has not resulted in any commercial or agricultural distress, and I take the district against the colony, that 1861 has gone past without any act of insolvency, and our district courts shewed but few claims for unsettled accounts, so that I can reciprocate, Mr. Editor, your good wishes to your subscribers, and return the compliment, by wishing you many happy returns of the season; and this feeling is endorsed by many others here for the consistency and perseverance of the HERALD, in advocating the best interest of the colony. We are also grateful for the space readily and invariably given in your columns to our local correspondents.

We have commenced 1862 with a determination to bestir ourselves, and the first act was to have a public meeting, acknowledging the liberal offer of Messrs. Bourne and Dodds by giving two months of their valuable time gratuitously in a search for gold, and supplementing this offer by placing at their disposal two labourers. Messrs. Bourne and Dodds are two practical men, and have been to other gold-fields of the colony with success, and are of opinion (with many others) that the head of the Hastings is auriferous; they are very sanguine of success, and depart with the best wishes of the inhabitants. The next is the completion and delivery of the punt for Blackman's Point Ferry. A punt does not sound very euphonious, nevertheless it has occupied for two or three years past the attention of hon. members; honorable Colonial Secretaries, and Treasurers; Secretaries of Lands and Ministers of Works, benches of magistrates, farmers, drovers, and others (as the advertisers say) too numerous to mention, so that many can join with us in congratulations that her ladyship is at last safely landed and afloat. On Tuesday, the contractor having given notice of the completion of this work to the officer of the Government appointed to receive her, many parties took a holiday to the Point, and on approval of the work, and a trial made across the river (upwards of a quarter of a mile, which was done in four minutes), the healths of the contractors (Mr. Butler), and those connected with him in the work, Messrs. Bourne and Dodds' were proposed by Mr. H. T. N. Tozer, who remarked that "as pleasure depended not on quantity or quality, but on the intellectual capacity for its enjoyment, so with the ordinary occurrences and operations of life—a "Punt" to those families residing near and others depending on it for the transmission of their produce to market, might be as important a matter to them, and their interests, as the completion of the Great Eastern to the people of England; and, following this view farther, a contractor who faithfully and honestly carried out his contract (as he understood from Mr. Kingsford present, that Mr. Butler had done), was equally entitled to the thanks and acknowledgments of those interested as the proprietors of the Great Eastern would be to their contractors. Mr. Tozer had, therefore, much pleasure in proposing their healths, which was responded to by three hearty cheers. Our next step in the right direction was a meeting last evening, laying faithfully and energetically before the Government our claim to the establishment, in this district, of the proposed reformatory. The different speakers spoke forcibly to the healthfulness of the situation, its adaptability in having ready access with the metropolis (15 hours by a good steamer), its isolation by not having any main roads passing through it; its numerous churches, pastors, and schoolmasters, and the fact that the Government had buildings already erected suitable in every way, having excellent wells of the purest water, high walls walling in buildings of every description, and requiring but little repair to enable the Ministry to operate on the vote without delay. All these points were clearly pointed out, and a resolution passed that they be embodied in a petition to be laid before the Executive Government, and urging the farther necessity of a proper inspection by efficient and disinterested parties before putting the country to the expense of erecting or purchasing similar buildings elsewhere.

The road to New England is rapidly progressing. The road to Rolland's Plains is completed and in good order. The road to the Macleay is under repair, and the Road Committee of this district have expended and made good their share of the road to the Manning, whilst that Bench have not expended one shilling at their end. The new wharf is also completed, and we have the advantages of the interest taken in us by the A. S. Navigation Co., and the commander of the Telegraph gives every facility to carry out the arrangements of the Company. On Saturday last we expected the Telegraph at half-past eleven a.m., and at the very moment she appeared rounding Hacking Point at full speed; the Pilot was immediately afloat with passengers for Queensland, and from the time Captain O'Reilly stopped the engines to his order to go ahead, it was exactly three minutes, taken by some gentlemen on the Flagstaff-hill; and this morning at five a.m., the hour she was expected, the signalman gave notice of her appearance off Point Plummer, northward, and with only four and a half minutes detention, she landed two passengers from Queensland, and took on board five passengers for Sydney, which, but for this arrangement, would have had to wait another month for Mr. Manning's steamer. It can be with justice, therefore, stated that 1862 has commenced with, at all events, hopes of better days, and following one of the speakers at the public meeting, last evening—that "with a good pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether," we may look forward that there is yet a good time coming for Port Macquarie. Adieu, then, 1861, and three cheers for 1862.

CHINA.

COUP D'ETAT AT PEKIN.

Our dates from Hongkong are to the 30th of November.

The *Overland China Mail* of that date says:—A *Coup d'Etat* has just been made at Pekin by the party that Prince Kung represents, and it has resulted in the entire overthrow of the Council of Regency nominated by the late Emperor. The exclusion of the Prince of Kung from that Council was the subject of general remark at the time, and the well-known anti-foreign tendencies of certain members of the new Council gave rise to considerable anxiety. The Council now dissolved consisted of eight individuals, five of whom have been sentenced to banishment, one has been beheaded, and two have been allowed to commit suicide in prison. The prime movers in this coup d'etat appear to have been the young Emperor's mother and the Prince of Kung: but very ample reasons are adduced for the adoption of a measure so bold and decisive. The charges preferred against the members of the late Council, and investigated by a special Court at Pekin, were various and striking; among others we hear of the following: Tampering with the late Emperor's dying manifestoes,—perverting the declarations of the successor of the throne—excessive and unreasonable assumption of power and authority,—defiance of the young Emperor and the Empresses of the deceased Monarch,—maladministration of affairs last year, especially in connection with foreign countries—advising the treachery practised upon the foreigners last year, which led to the sacking of the Summer Palace,—withholding from the late Emperor information about the successful treaty ratified at the Metropolis,—and frightening him with fabulous and alarming stories.

The regency is now held by the two Empresses, widows of the late Emperor—one having been his principal wife, and the other the mother of the youthful Emperor, Tsai Ch'un. Prince King is chief adviser of the Crown, and Kwelliang, Hwanliang, and others of good repute, are members of the Cabinet. It is worthy of notice, that the three members of Council who were condemned to death were those most immediately connected with the disastrous act of treachery by which so much suffering was caused to some of our brave countrymen.

Altogether, the present aspect of affairs at Pekin is a matter of the most sincere gratulation; the governing agency which it was feared our advance on the capital had entirely prostrated, is still there, and putting forth fresh vigour; the reins of government are out of the feeble hands that formerly held them, and have passed into those of the statesman who alone has shown himself equal to the age; the Councils of State are no longer distracted by a divided policy, but rendered strong by the overthrow of those who would have used a position of power and authority for their own selfish ends. Under the new Prince-Minister, the relations between England and China will, in all likelihood, acquire a solidity they never could boast of before; and, if we rightly judge the turn matters have taken, the recent *coup* is worth to England many battles and much treasure.

The news from Japan is vague and scanty. The opening of Yeddo to trade in 1862 is naturally causing some talk among the merchants at the other ports; the late crisis, however, has left the matter in considerable doubt and uncertainty. Mr. Harris, with the strange coolness that characterises him, intends, it is affirmed, to claim the privilege in behalf of his countrymen. The Admiral is cruising among the Japanese Islands, according to the last accounts.

From the three northern ports (Tien-tsin, New-chwang, and Chefoo) there is no news of importance.

From the Yang-tsze-kiang we learn that the prospects of commerce improve in proportion as the rebels disappear from any given district; affairs at Hankow are more peaceful and flourishing than was reported last fortnight.

At Shanghae, preparations are being made with great care against any mishap that may arise from the proximity of the rebels; the probability is that no attempt will be made to molest the foreign settlement, but even that emergency is being wisely provided for.

From Amoy and Fuhchau we have no news of interest. At Swatow, some men belonging to the gunboat Firm were attacked while on shore surveying; they retired with a man or two slightly hurt.

The long-deferred Canton claims have at length reached the stage of liquidation, which is being made by a cheque for one-half on the military chest and the other half in scrip payable twelve months hence.

EXTRAORDINARY BRUTALITY.—The Rocky River correspondent of the *Tamworth Examiner* writes:—Some diggers from Puddle-dock recently passed through the Rocky River with machinery, and, when they reached Mount Welsh, one of the horses in the team jibbed, whereupon his owner took him out of the traces, and deliberately made a fire under the horse's hind-quarters, literally roasting one half of the animal alive. Persons who witnessed this vindictive cruelty, state that the horse's legs were also hacked with a tomahawk; and in this pitiable condition he was turned into the bush, where, upon every crawling movement, the skin of the animal was heard to crack. This act of ferocious brutality transpired within sight of the residence of a J.P., but for some cause or other, the perpetrators of it were allowed to proceed on their journey unpunished, leaving the charred horse on the highway, a horried spectacle for passers-by to behold. Surely some punishment ought to be inflicted upon the person who could enact such treatment to a dumb animal in the midst of a highly civilised society.

MAITLAND HOSPITAL. The annual meeting of subscribers to the Maitland Hospital was held on Wednesday afternoon, in the committee room of the institution. The president occupied the chair. The report was favourable, showing that a larger number of patients had been treated than in former years, but at a smaller expenditure. The balance-sheet for the past quarter showed that the receipts had amounted to £708 0s. 3d., and the disbursements to £300 11s. 6d.,—leaving a balance of £407 8s. 9d. in hand. A bonus of £25 was awarded to the house surgeon for his services, to which the saving effected in the expenditure was in a great part attributed. The visiting surgeons, the general committee, and the acting committee were appointed, and the meeting then separated.—*Maitland Mercury.*

I. O. O. F., M. U., LOYAL VICTORIA LODGE, No. 3932.—The officers and brothers of the above lodge, together with the officers and brothers of the various lodges, are respectfully requested to attend the FUNERAL of our late departed brother JAMES FORREST; to meet at the Hall, Sussex-street, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock p.m. precisely. By order of JAMES LOWE, N.G., EDWARD W. MITCHELL, secretary.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. JOHN FORREST, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late departed SON, JAMES, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. The procession to move from his residence, Clarence-street, near King-street, at the above hour precisely. C. KINSELA and SON, undertakers, Sussex-street, and South Head Road.

THE EYESIGHT and DEAFNESS.—Tinted SPECTACLES, for the preservation of the sight; and the Organic VIBRATOR, for the relief of deafness. S. A. DELISSA, optician, 221, Pitt-st., 1 door north of King-st.

BREAK for SALE, with harness for three horses, all in good order. M. URQUHART, Parramatta.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales. In Insolvency.
In the Estate of MORETZ MENDEL, of Sofala, in the colony of New South Wales, licensed publican.

NOTICE is hereby given that, on THURSDAY, the sixth day of February next, application will be made to this honorable Court, in its Insolvency Jurisdiction, that the estate of the abovenamed insolvent may be released from sequestration, on the grounds that, pursuant to a resolution of the creditors of the insolvent, passed at the third meeting held in the said estate, duly confirmed at a special general meeting of the said creditors, duly convened for the purpose, and ratified and confirmed by the Chief Commissioner for Insolvent Estates, the said insolvent has duly paid a composition of seven shillings and sixpence in the pound upon the concurrent claims proved in the said estate, and has also paid the preferent claims in full, together with the expenses incurred.
Dated this sixteenth day of January, A.D. 1862.
TEALE and GARRETT, Sydney, for M'INTOSH and PINNOCK, Bathurst.

ABSTRACT of ACCOUNTS of the Trustees Cook's River Road, from 1st July, 1861, to 31st December, 1861.

1861. July 1.—Balance last half-year	£317	8	1
To cash received	1182	12	3
	£1500	0	4
By Cash Expended—			
Stone	£927	1	0
Labour	188	7	6
Retired Promissory Note	150	0	0
Enmore Road	100	0	0
Secretary three-quarters year salary	15	0	0
Law charges	6	19	4
Advertising	11	4	3
Sundries	44	3	3
Balance	57	5	0
	£1500	0	4

THOMAS CHALDER.
Sydney, 15th January, 1862.

BRISBANE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL DEBENTURES.—In conformity with the provisions of the Municipalities Act Amendment Act of 1861, 25 Vic. No. 16, the Municipal Council of the City of Brisbane, having obtained the sanction of the Governor and Executive Council, will receive sealed TENDERS at the Municipal Council Chambers, Brisbane, until noon of MONDAY, 10th February, 1862, from persons desirous of advancing the whole or any portion of the sum of Ten Thousand Pounds, on the following security, and subject to the undermentioned terms and conditions, viz.:
1.—Each tender must be for the amount of one or more Debentures, and must be endorsed "Tender for Brisbane Municipal Council Debentures."
2.—If the tender be accepted, Debentures of £100 each, for such amounts as may be demanded by the contractor, secured upon the entire revenue of the Municipality, will be issued for the sum advanced, and will bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st January and the 1st July.
3.—The principal will be paid in five years from the date of the Debenture, and shall be payable in Brisbane or Sydney.
4.—The interest will be payable either in Brisbane or Sydney, and the place at which the first payment is to be made will be endorsed on the Debentures; any change which it may be desirable to make in this respect must previously be registered and endorsed on the Debentures at the Council Chambers in Brisbane, or at the office of the banking agents in Sydney, six months prior to the date on which such interest shall be payable.
5.—The Debentures shall be transferable by delivery.
6.—The amount tendered, if accepted, must be paid in cash.
7.—The Brisbane Municipal Council will not consider itself bound to accept any tender which may not be deemed eligible.
(Signed) JOHN PETRIE, Mayor.
Brisbane Municipal Council Chambers, 7th January.

PASTURAGE.—To Carcase Butchers, Cow-keepers, and others.—Sealed TENDERS are invited by the Hyde Park Improvement Committee for the following privileges, viz.—
1st. That of depasturing Sheep only on Hyde Park, up to the 31st of December next.
2nd. That of depasturing Sheep and Cattle on the four Hyde Park paddocks east of College-street, up to the same date.
3rd. That of mowing the Grass growing in Park plantations.
The conditions upon which they will be severally leased can be obtained on application to the undersigned, to whom all tenders are to be addressed, on or before SATURDAY, the 18th instant.
Tenders will be received singly or for the whole.
The committee do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.
W. H. CATLETT, Secretary.
261, Elizabeth-street, 10th January.

CONSULATE OF SPAIN, at Australia, Sydney.—TENDERS are required by this Consulate for the delivery, as soon as possible, of a quantity of 4000 tons of best Australian Newcastle COALS to the Spanish Government at Philippine Islands.
Further particulars may be learnt on applying to the undersigned, No. 2, Richmond-terrace, Domain, between 11 and 12 a.m.
Sydney, 16th of January, 1862.
EDWARDO SAN JUST, Spanish Consul.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited for the removal and erection of premises of Messrs. Ashdown and Co., at the corner of King and George streets, in accordance with plans and specifications to be seen at our offices. Tenders to be delivered on or before the 31st instant. The architects do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender. BREES and SON, architects, New Pitt-street, opposite the Exchange.

THE PORT PHILLIP CLUB HOTEL.—The extensive additions and alterations to the above establishment being now completed, WILLIAM H. EVANS begs respectfully to intimate that he has RE-OPENED this magnificent Hotel, and is in a position to accommodate those ladies and gentlemen who may favour him with their custom in a manner far superior in every way to that which under the former arrangements it was possible to do. There are baths, hot and cold, ready without any notice, and so contrived that there is no necessity for any personal attendance, as well as every other necessary appliance. The culinary arrangements are complete, and none but respectable and good servants will be kept. There is a splendid billiard-room, and good stabling attached to the premises.
WILLIAM H. EVANS will only add that he was for a first time connected with this establishment, and that no exertion on his part shall be wanting to secure the patronage of the public.
Flinders-street, Melbourne, December 4th, 1861.

BUNNETT and CO., Engineers and Founders — Works: Deptford, Kent. Offices: 17, Queen-street, City; and 435, Parliamentary-street, Glasgow.—Patentees of the Revolving Thief-proof and Fire-proof Shutters, and makers to:—

Royal Exchange, London	Phœnix Insurance Office
Bank of England	Imperial Fire Office
London and Westminster Bank	Alliance Fire Office
	Law Life Office
London Joint Stock Bank	Messrs. Glyn, Mills, and Co.
Union Bank of London	,, Jones, Lloyd, and Co.
City Bank	,, Coutts and Co.
London and County Bank	,, Child and Co.
Unity Bank	,, Barclay, Bevan, and Co.
Agra Bank	,, Robarts and Co.
Union Bank of Australia	,, Smith, Payne, and Co.
Bank of Australasia	,, Williams, Deacon, and Co.
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank	,, Barnett and Co.
Bank of New South Wales	,, Curries and Co.
Bank of Victoria	,, Hanbury and Co.
Bank of Ireland	,, Overend, Gurney, and Co.
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company	,, Rothschild
	,, Baring, Brothers
Royal Mail Steam Packet Company	,, F. Huth and Co.
	Stock Exchange
General Steam Navigation Company	British Linen Company
	Duke of Wellington
War Office	,, Bedford
Ecclesiastical Commissioners	Earl Spencer
Sun Fire Office	Marquis of Salisbury
Britannia Insurance Office	Messrs. Swan and Edgar
Globe Insurance Office	&c., &c., &c.

Steam engines and machinery of all kinds.

CAUTION.—KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT-DESTROYING POWDER.—Mr. Keating's attention has been drawn to a spurious imitation of the above article sold in Australia, made up in the exact form of the original, both in regard to wrapper and printing. The imitation article is a worthless ingredient, of not the slightest value for the required purpose.
Every genuine packet bears the name of "Thomas Keating," printed on a red band round a green paper wrapper.
79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, November 26, 1861.
The genuine can be had in Sydney, of Messrs. Foss, Son, and Co., Messrs. J. and E. Row, Mr. Jenkins, Mr. Pratt, chemists. Wholesale agents, Messrs. Elliott, Brothers.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL, Meads, Enfield, one mile from the Burwood Station. Principal, J. EDWARDS, A.M. T.C.C. The school will meet again on THURSDAY, 23rd January.

MADAME and Mademoiselle NAEGUELI'S Morning CLASSES. 60, Elizabeth-street North. Boarders can be received.

MRS. POINGDESTRE, of Ormonde Lodge, Paddington, has vacancies for two young lady pupils—English, French, Italian, Music, singing, and drawing, &c. Highest references.

CARD.—Education for Young Ladies, Mrs. CORBETT, Waterview Bay, Balmain.

EDUCATION.—Mr. MASEFIELD respectfully informs the friends of his pupils, that school duties will be resumed on MONDAY, 20th of January. 3, Devonshire-terrace, William-street.

CLASSICAL and COMMERCIAL BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, Cleveland House, Cleveland Paddock.
Mr. KEAN, having engaged as assistant master an experienced, energetic, and talented gentleman, can offer unusual advantages to pupils intended either for Professional or Mercantile pursuits; the junior classes are constantly assisted and directed in their studies by a competent tutor.
Vacancies for a few day pupils and boarders, and very superior accommodation.
Music and drawing the only extras.

EGLINTON HOUSE, Glebe Point.—The Rev. J. PENDRILL begs to notify that the DUTIES of his School will be RESUMED on TUESDAY, January 28th.
The course of instruction comprises the usual branches of a sound, useful, and liberal education, graduated to the capacity and attainments of the pupils in such manner as may seem most calculated to ensure their progress.
Mr. Pendrill is assisted in the ordinary work of the school by two resident masters and one visiting tutor, thus guaranteeing to each pupil an adequate amount of individual care and attention, combined with collective teaching. Also, arrangements have been made with the Acting Professor of Chemistry and Experimental Physics, in the University of Sydney, for a series of lectures on experimental and natural sciences.
Terms per quarter:
Board and tuition .... 16 guineas.
Day boarders .... 8 ,,
Day pupils .... 5 ,,
Entrance fee .... 3 ,,
For boarders only, to obviate the inconvenience of bringing their own bedding, linen, &c.
The above charges are payable in advance.
Drawing, music, class-singing, drill, &c., are taught by well-qualified masters, and, together with washing, books, and stationery, constitute a separate charge, payable at the end of each quarter.
By the recent enlargement and rearrangement of the school premises, accommodation has been provided for sixty boys.

DARLING-POINT, Woolloomooloo, Darlinghurst, &c.—LADIES are invited to join the GERMAN CLASSES, at the Carthona, Darling Point, and 1, Victoria-street, Woolloomooloo. For particulars apply at the above establishments.

HIGH SCHOOL, Paddington.—The quarter has commenced. Grenado. G. J. CHAPMAN, principal.

HOMEBUSH and BURWOOD ACADEMY.—The Second Examination of Mr. KENNEDY'S Pupils will take place on WEDNESDAY, 22nd instant. Parents are respectfully invited to attend.

MADAME JAFFA begs to inform her pupils that she has REMOVED to Alma House, William-st.

MISS FLOWER, at Home to her Pupils and attendant Professors on MONDAY, the 20th instant.

MR. CANE'S SCHOOL, Stanley-street.—The course comprises a sound commercial education.

MAITLAND HIGH SCHOOL.—The CLASSES of the Maitland High School will be RESUMED on TUESDAY, the 21st instant.

MR. NATHAN has RESUMED his Professional Instructions in singing and theory of music.
Terms, per lesson .. .. .. One guinea
Classes, by the hour .. .. .. One guinea.
Ladies in the country by enclosing their song (with the above fee), stating their compass of voice, may receive Mr. Nathan's written instructions by return of post.
Byron Lodge, Randwick.

ORMONDE HOUSE, PADDINGTON.—German, French, the Pianoforte, and elements of Thorough-bass. Ladies not otherwise pupils, but desirous of attending for instruction in either of the above studies, are requested to enter their names before January 10th. Terms for each class, three guineas a quarter, to be paid in advance, one of which is retained as an entrance fee.

ORMONDE HOUSE, PADDINGTON.—MORNING PUPILS.—Junior class for children under 10 years of age—who will be well grounded in English, French, and Music—terms, 14 guineas a-year.
Senior course—20 guineas a-year.
Boarders, under 15 years of age, 60 guineas a-year.
Weekly boarders, ditto ditto, 50 guineas a-year.
Terms to be paid quarterly, in advance. No extras charged, and young ladies to bring their own bedroom linen.
The education offered comprises a thorough course of instruction in the various branches of English, French, German, the pianoforte and elements of thorough-bass and drawing.
It will greatly facilitate Mrs. WILLIAM BLAXLAND'S arrangements and oblige her, if parents who intend placing their daughters with her will let her know at their earliest convenience. The School opens January 20th.

SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The ensuing quarter will commence MONDAY, January 27th, and conclude Friday, April 4th. W. J. STEPHENS, Head Master.

THE REV. P. P. AGNEW will resume the duties of his School on February 3rd, 1862. The constant improvement of the pupils is secured by the regular and personal superintendence of the Principal. 5, Lower Fort-street.

MAPS of UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 1s. each. READING and WELBANK, Bridge and Market streets.

RIMMEL'S Perfumed ALMANACS for 1862, 6d. each. M'MAHON'S, 410, George-street.

NEW AND INTERESTING WORKS by MAIL.
The Young Stepmother, or a Chronicle of Mistakes, by the author of the Heir of Redclyffe
The Alps, or Sketches of Life and Nature in the Mountains. 16 illustrations
The Rank and Talent of the Time, containing one thousand memoirs of eminent living individuals
Observations in Clinical Surgery, by Professor James Syme, of Edinburgh
Power's Anatomy of the Arteries of the Human Body. Illustrations
The City of the Saints, and Across the Rocky Mountains to California, by R. H. Burton. Plates of the Palace of the Prophet
Lyra Anglicana, hymns and sacred songs collected by Rev. R. H. Baynes, M.A.
Tales of all Countries by Anthony Trollope
The Romance of a Dull Life, by the author of Morning Clouds
Broad Shadows on Life's Pathway
Archbold's Consolidated Criminal Statutes, with notes
Marshall's Law of Railways
True Blue, or the Adventures of a Seaman
Guy Rivers, or a Boy's Struggle through the World
Memoir, Letters, and Remains of Alexis de Tocqueville. 2 vols.
Narrative of the North China Campaign of 1860, with personal experiences of Chinese character, by R. Swinhoe. Illustrations
Ruined Abbeys and Castles of Great Britain, by William and Mary Howitt, exquisite photographic illustrations
Distant Homes; or the Graham Family in New Zealand, by Mrs. Aylmer
The Golden Treasury of the Best Songs and Lyrics in the English Language, selected by F. T. Palgrave
Beeton's Book of Household Management
Memorials of Serjeant William Mayouram, R.A., with Six Years' Service in New Zealand
Ministerial Recollections, by Rev. A. Brown, M.A.
Life and Correspondence of Admiral Sir C. Napier, from personal recollections, &c., by Major-General Napier, 2 vols., portrait
Sketches from the Natural History of Ceylon, with anecdotes of the Mammalia, Birds, Reptiles, Fishes, &c., by Sir J. E. Tennant
The Volley of a Hundred Fires
Ministering Children, cheap edition.
W. R. PIDDINGTON, bookseller and stationer, George-street.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. November Part. 4s. 6d.; post-paid, 5s.; extra thick part. W. R. PIDDINGTON.

PUNCH—Illustrated Times—World of Fashion—Magazines, &c. W. R. PIDDINGTON, importer, George-street.

THE LEISURE HOUR, and Sunday at Home, new volumes for 1861, per mail, at MOFFITT'S.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANAC, for 1862, beautifully illustrated in colours, at MOFFITT'S.

KINGSTON'S Annual for Boys, and Peter Parley's Annual, both for 1862, at MOFFITT'S.

THE Natural History of Ceylon, by Sir J. Emerson Tennant, illustrated, at MOFFITT'S.

MINISTERING CHILDREN, cheaper edition, and The Stokesley Secret, at MOFFITT'S.

MAIL BENARES.—Just received—Take this Cup of Sparkling Wine, Lurline Waltzes, &c., &c. MOSS, Hunter-street.

BUY MOORE'S AUSTRALIAN ALMANAC and HANDBOOK for 1862. 1s., by post 1s. 4d.

MOORE'S ALMANAC, containing the two Land Acts, and other valuable information.

NEW BOOKS, ex BENARES.
Leisure Hour, and Sunday at Home, volumes for 1861
Memoirs of Joseph Alleyne
Madame de Gasparin's Near and Heavenly Horizons
Memorials of Sergeant Margoram, by the author of Hedley Vicars
Dr. Cumming's "Teach us to Pray."
Beeton's Household Management
Good Words, volume for 1861
Collier's English Literature
The Glorious Gospel, by the author of The Comforter
Ministering Children—cheap edition
Missionary Labours in many Lands
Kingston's Annual for 1862
Peter Parley's Annual for 1862
Illustrated London Almanac for 1862
Hannay and Districhsen's ditto ditto
Spurgeon's ditto ditto
Crushed Hopes crowned in Death
Tennent's Natural History of Ceylon
Broad Shadows on Life's Pathway.
G. R. ADDISON, 411, George-street.

NEW BOOKS, just received per Overland Mail, by GEORGE ROBERTSON, 383, George-street.
Tom Brown at Oxford, 3 vols., 35s 6d, by post 38s
The Natural History of Ceylon, by Emerson Tennent, 16s, by post 17s 3d
The City of the Saints, by R. H. Burton, 22s 6d, by post 24s
The Dutch at Home, by Alphonse Esquiros, 2 vols., 22s, by post 23s 6d
Dutch Pictures, by George Augustus Sala, 6s 6d, by post 7s 6d
Temple Bar Magazine, vol. 3, 7s 6d, by post 9s
Memoirs of King Richard III., by Jesse, 18s 6d, by post 9s
Narrative of the China War, 1860, by Lieutenant-Colonel Wolseley, 13s 6d, by post, 14s 6d
Wild Dayrell, a Biography of a Gentleman Exile, by John Kemp, 8s 6d, by post 9s 6d
Forest Creatures, by Charles Boner, 13s 6d, by post 14s 6d
Manual of Photographic Colouring, by A. H. Wall, 8s, by post 9s
Crushed Hopes Crowned in Death, by Rev. D. Brown, 6s 6d, by post 7s 3d
History, Opinions, &c., of Isaac Bickerstaff, Esq., 13s 6d, by post 14s 6d
Jerusalem, by Thomas Lewin, 12s 6d, by post 13s 6d
Teach Us to Pray, by Rev. John Cumming, 4s 6d, by post 5s
The Captain's Wife, by the author of Cavendish, 3s, by post 3s 6d
Rachel the Jewess, from the Spanish of Consalez, 3s, by post 3s 6d
Punch's Pocketbook, 1862, 3s 6d, by post 4s
Recollections of a Relieving Officer, by Rowsell, 2s, by post 2s 6d
Which wins, Love or Money? by Louis Albach, 2s, by post 2s 6d
The Family Credit, and other Tales, by Westland Marston, 2s, by post 2s 6d
Ruined Abbeys and Castles of Great Britain, by William and Mary Howitt, with photographic illustrations, 26s 6d, by post 28s
Punch, Re-issue, vol. 9, boards, 6s 6d, by post 7s 9d
Ditto, double vol., 1845, cloth, 14s, by post 16s 6d
Cassell's Paper, vol., 8, sewed, 5s, by post 6s.
Ditto, vol. 8, cloth, 7s, by post, 8s 6d
GEORGE ROBERTSON, importer of books and stationery, 383, George-street, nearly opposite the Royal Hotel.

NEW BOOKS, just received ex Mail Steamer.
Life and Correspondence of Admiral Sir Charles Napier, from personal recollections, &c., by Major-General Elers Napier, 2 vols., 42s.
Narrative of the War with China in 1860, by Lieutenant-Colonel G. J. Wolseley, 14s.
Ruined Abbeys and Castles of Great Britain, by William and Mary Howitt, with Photographic Illustrations, 28s.
The Wisdom of Solomon, from the Book of Proverbs, beautifully illuminated, from designs by Samuel Stanesby, 19s.
Sketches of the Natural History of Ceylon, with Narratives and Anecdotes, by Sir J. Emerson Tennent, with illustrations, 17s.
The Dutch at Home, Essays from the "Revue des Deux Mondes," by Alphonse Esquiros, translated by Lascelles Wraxall, in 2 vols., 24s.
Wild Dayrell, a Biography of a Gentleman Exile, by John Kemp, 10s.
Forest Creatures, by Charles Boner, 14s.
Tales of all Countries, by Anthony Trollope, 14s.
The History and Literature of the Crusades, from the German of Von Sybel, edited by Lady Duff Gordon, 14s.
The Young Step-Mother, or a Chronicle of Mistakes, by the author of The Heir of Redclyffe, 14s
The Valley of a Hundred Fires, by the author of Margaret and her Bridesmaids, &c., 7s
The Romance of a Dull Life, by the author of Morning Clouds, &c., 12s
Broad Shadows on Life's Pathway, by the author of Doing and Suffering, &c., 7s
Martha Brown the Heiress, by the author of Dorothy, 7s
The Stokesley Secret, by the author of The Heir of Redclyffe, &c., 4s 6d
Ministering Children, new and cheaper edition, 3s 6d
Districhsen and Hannay's Almanac for 1862, 1s.
De La Rue's red lettered Diaries and Calendars for 1862, an assortment
All the usual Magazines and Reviews.
JOHN SANDS, bookseller and stationer, 392, George-street.

MAGAZINES FOR NOVEMBER.—Just received—Illustrated News and Times, Punch, Reynolds' Miscellany, London Journal, Family Herald, Cassell's Paper, together with the principal magazines published.
Sunday at Home, volume complete for 1861
Leisure Hour, ditto ditto
Good Words, ditto ditto
All Round the World, vol. 2
At MOORE'S, Book Mart, George-street, opposite St. Andrew's Cathedral.

NEW SOUTH WALES CRICKETERS' SCORING BOOK and PAPERS, revised edition. Just published, and on SALE, by M. M'MAHON, importer of cricketing goods, archery, brushware, perfumery, fancy cabinetware, and general fancy goods, &c., &c.
416, George-street.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
THE NEW SOUTH WALES CRICKET SCORING BOOK.—Mr. M'Mahon has just issued, in a clear and elegant style of typography, a scoring book, which is superior to anything of the kind produced hitherto. We recommend it to the favourable notice of the various clubs throughout the colony, and trust that the enterprising publisher will be rewarded by seeing his scoring book circulated among all lovers of this noble and manly game.—EMPIRE.
NEW SOUTH WALES CRICKETERS' SCORING BOOK.—We have to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the above work, just published by Mr. M. M'Mahon, of George-street. It is an elegant specimen of the typographical art, is strongly as well as neatly bound, and, as it is really useful, will doubtless soon be circulated far and wide. Mr. M'Mahon's enterprise deserves a fitting recognition at the hands of the lovers of the noble game of cricket.—BELL'S LIFE.
CRICKETERS' SCORING BOOK.—At the meeting last evening, Mr. P. C. Curtis, on behalf of Mr. M'Mahon, the well-known dealer in cricket materials, George-street, presented to the association a handsomely bound and neatly printed scoring-book. Mr. M'Mahon, who, it is believed, was the first publisher of a cricketer's scoring-book in this colony, has had the former one revised (under the care of the active secretary of the Albert Club), and it now presents itself in a quarto instead of a folio shape. The improvement is, that the book is only one-half the size when closed, and the scoring has a more distinct appearance, the details of batting being on one side, whilst the bowling analysis is on the other. The additional instructions for the use of the book will also lead to greater facility and completeness in scoring.—HERALD, January 1st.

FOR SALE, a newly-calved COW. Apply to P. DONNELLY, No. 152, William-st., Woolloomooloo.

CALIFORNIA FLOUR, Pioneer, Golden Age, and other first-class brands. BEILBY and SCOTT.

NEW OATMEAL just landed, pearl barley, and split peas. W. DOUGLASS, George-street South.

THE NEW IMPROVED SEWING MACHINE.—We have just received a splendid assortment of Singer and Co.'s new improved Lock Stitch Sewing Machines, and can confidently assert that they are the best in the world. The public are respectfully invited to call at our show rooms and see them in operation. STANFORD and CO., sole agents, 208, Pitt-street. Also, importers of KEROSENE OIL (warranted pure), kerosene lamps, wicks, chimneys, globes, shades, &c. The most extensive stock and greatest variety in the colony.

EX MAIL STEAMER.—Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's KID GLOVES, in all sizes and colours. Also, the improved Eureka Scarf (quite new), Clan Scarfs, Roman Scarfs; all the novelties of the season; ties in great and endless variety, new shaped collars, &c., &c. HOBSON and WHITING, 69, Hunter-street.

NICOL'S LIGHT SILK ALPACA COAT, now opened, ex mail steamer. HOBSON and WHITING.

FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS, 7s. 6d. each, or six for 42s.; they are made plain and gauntlet cuffs, to fasten in front or behind, with or without collars. Night shirts ready for use. HOBSON and WHITING, 69, Hunter-st.

BABY LINEN, in all the newest patterns; also, very choice christening robes. HOBSON and WHITING.

JUST OPENED, ex Mail, Jouvin's Kid Gloves, Ladies', in dark, medium, and light colours. LEWIS, 10, Hunter-street.

JUST OPENED, ex Mail, Jouvin's Kid Gloves, Gentlemen's, in black, white, straw, and colours. LEWIS, 10, Hunter-street.

JUST OPENED, ex Mail, Ladies' White Kid Gloves, extra long, with double buttons. LEWIS, 10, Hunter-street.

CALLAGHAN and SON announce to the public that they have taken one of those commodious and extensive premises opposite the Royal Hotel, which they will open on SATURDAY next, the 18th instant, with one of the largest and best selected stocks of BOOTS and SHOES in the colony.

EVERY PACKAGE of BOOTS and SHOES at CALLAGHAN and SON'S Establishment will be fresh goods just landed.

CALLAGHAN and SON have no hesitation in saying that their stock of BOOTS and SHOES, which they offer to the public on SATURDAY next, the 18th instant, is one of the best in the colony.

SALT.—Liverpool Salt, coarse and fine. Tasmanian seed and feed oats. WILLIAM WRIGHT, Druitt-st.

AMERICAN CHAIRS.—
Cane and wood rockers
Baltimore cane-seat
Maple ditto ditto
Oak and walnut ditto ditto
Washington wood seat
Baltimore ditto ditto
Mahogany spring ditto
Child's high and low.
Samples now on view.
M. MOSS and CO., Wynyard-lane.

TO PROPRIETORS OF NEWSPAPERS IN THE COLONIES.—For SALE, two of Cowper's, of Manchester and Birmingham, double double demy printing machines, to work by steam, with driving shafts, fast and loose pulleys, bed frames, fastening bolts, duplicate wheels, roller stocks and moulds, and everything complete for erecting in an office. The Machines formerly printed the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, and are now being disposed of in consequence of the erection of new machinery. They have had very little wear, and the casual repairs having been performed by a competent engineer, are as strong and perfect as when erected from the factory of Mr. Edward Cowper.
One FOUR-CYLINDER MACHINE, guaranteed speed 4000 per hour; cost set down in London Docks, £800; cash price, £500.
One TWO-CYLINDER MACHINE, guaranteed speed 2000 per hour; cost set down in London, £500; cash price, £300.
Also, one of Hopkinson's Super Double-royal ALBION PRESSES, which has had very little use.
For further particulars, apply to JOHN FAIRFAX and SONS, HERALD Office.

GUANO! GUANO!! from South Sea Islands, ex Bouditch and Flying Dragon.—100 tons only remain of this superior fertilizer. These shipments have been tested and highly approved of during the last two seasons by several hundred growers. Price £8 per ton, in lots to suit buyers. W. W. BUCKLAND, Macquarie-place.

HART'S ADELAIDE FLOUR on SALE, at L. and S. SAMUEL'S, Spring-street.

GOOD MILK WALK to be SOLD. Enquire of Mr. ABBOT, grocer, Parramatta-street, No. 195.

NOW LANDING, from the Maid of Judah, 20 packages consisting of
Cases of Holloway's pills
Ditto cod liver oil
Superior French polish
Kegs tartaric acid and cream tartar
Ditto carbonate of soda
Quinine, glycerine, &c., &c.
W. LARMER, importer, 313, George-street.

TO PUBLICANS.—For SALE, a first-class HOTEL, in a leading thoroughfare, doing a good business, coming in easy. Apply to ANDREW ALLAN, auctioneer, 172, Pitt-street.

EATING-HOUSE BUSINESS for DISPOSAL, now in active trade, in the busiest part of George-street—Russell's stove, steam apparatus, and every other requisite. Enquire of Mr. DEROHERY, Park-street.

MARTELL'S, Hennessy's and Champagne Vineyard Proprietors' brandy, in quarter-casks. M. BAAR and CO.

A GOOD gentleman's HACKNEY, up to 13st. Apply at the Royal Hotel, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 11 a.m.

SEED POTATOES for SALE, in lots to suit purchasers. W. R. HILL, Grafton Wharf.

CHEESE, ex Great Britain, steamer, in fine condition. E. CHAPMAN and CO., Clarence-street.

CLARET.—Just landed, 200 cases Faure Freres Claret. A. TANGE and CO., Wynyard-square.

HAIR.—Ex Benares. E. DEEPER, Hairdresser, 302, George-street, has received an assortment of Ladies' Hair Bands, 4, 5, and 6 inches deep in the partings. Plicaturas, bandos, backplaits and Scarboro rolls made to his order, and in excellent condition. Also, a variety of useful articles for the toilet.
WANTED, an ASSISTANT.

2000 WETHERS and 1500 EWES, FOR SALE. E. H. HERRING, box 211, Post Office.

A LARGE front BEDROOM, furnished, with use of kitchen, 10s. per week; also small room, if required, suitable for two friends, if boarded, £1 each. 206, Crown and Liverpool streets, Woolloomooloo.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for a single Gentleman, at 13, Alfred-street, Woolloomooloo. Terms, moderate.

DARLINGHURST.—To LET, two very commodious DWELLING-HOUSES, at the top of Liverpool-street, having double verandahs back and front; water laid on; cooking stoves, and every accommodation for respectable tenants. H. B. BRADLEY, Margaret-street.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY RESIDENCE, Woolloomooloo, lately occupied by J. Alexander, Esq. W. P. WOOLCOTT, Exchange Corner.

GLEBE.—To LET, for a term (in consequence of the proprietor leaving for England), a first-class family RESIDENCE, containing upwards of thirteen apartments, with 5 acres of improved ground, including orchard, &c. Stabling, coachhouse, and extensive outoffices. RICHARDSON and WRENCH, Pitt-street.

HOLYROOD HOUSE TO LET, at Kingston, close to Newtown Railway Station, 9 rooms, &c.; rent £78.

MANLY BEACH, Mulgoa Cottage.—To LET, eight rooms, furnished; rent moderate. Apply to Mrs. SARGEANT, Sea View Cottage, Corso, Manly Beach.

NORTH SHORE.—To LET, a good seven-roomed HOUSE, with kitchen and small garden, commanding a splendid view at the head of Lavender Bay; also, a four-room cottage and kitchen; all stone-built, and good water. Apply JOHN CARR.

OFFICES TO LET—superior accommodation. Apply on the premises, 227, George-st., opposite Bridge-st.

OFFICES and STORE to LET. 341, George-street, next the Commercial Bank.

RYDE.—To LET, a comfortable COTTAGE, containing six rooms, kitchen, flower and kitchen garden, commodious yard, well of excellent water, and small orchard. Terms moderate. Enquire at the premises opposite the Rev. Amos', or at Williams'-buildings, 55, Glebe Road.

ROSLYN-TERRACE, Macleay-street. — TO LET, TWO of those very handsome and commodious family HOUSES, containing 9 rooms each, besides bath-room, butler's pantry, store, larder, cellar, kitchen, and laundry; with stable and coach-house if required. Also the Double HOUSE, adjoining the above, containing about 20 rooms, with all the usual offices, &c.—very suitable for a ladies' school. For particulars apply to Mr. HILLY, architect, Pitt-street.

TO LET, a FAMILY RESIDENCE, in Kent-street. Apply to J. B. VILES, 165, Kent-street North.

TO LET, a new 7-roomed stone HOUSE, next Sydney and Melbourne Hotel, Kent-street. Rent £1 week.

TO LET, WAVERLEY GRANGE, the late residence of the Rev. S. Mitchell. Apply to S. H. PEARCE, Randwick; or to E. CARR, Bishopscourt.

TO LET, a COTTAGE, at Petersham, near railway station. Apply to Mr. RUSSELL JONES, 121, King-street.

TO LET, in Elizabeth-street, near King-street, a COTTAGE, containing five rooms, kitchen, stable, and yard. Rent, low. GEORGE SMITH and CO., opposite Supreme Court.

TO LET, WAREHOUSE and Dwelling, with extensive cellarage, in George-street; also, an Eight-roomed HOUSE, with yard, in O'Connell-street, opposite the HERALD Office. Apply to FORBES, 78, King-street.

TO BE LET, the HOUSE and SHOP in George-street North, near Argyle-street, at present occupied by Mr. Dixon, ship chandler. Apply to MOREHEAD and YOUNG, O'Connell-street.

TO LET—George-street, opposite Essex-street—YARD with forges; also, one or more FLOORS of store, 40 x 20 feet, stables, coach-house, and rooms above. W. REDMAN, King and Castlereagh streets.

TO LET, SILVERHILL HOUSE and GROUNDS, the residence of the late T. Smidmore, near the Newtown Inn; it has every requisite for a large and respectable family. Apply on the premises.

TO BE LET, the HOUSES Nos. 20 and 24, Cumberland-street, in the respective occupations of Mrs. Dunn and E. C. Merewether, Esq., possession of which will be given on the 1st of January next. Apply to Mr. BILLYARD, 32, Hunter-street.

TO LET, in a first-rate country town, on the Northern Road, an HOTEL, doing an excellent business, replete with every convenience for accommodation, and a first-rate coaching house. Capital required, £1000. Apply J. G. WALLER and CO., Wynyard-square, Sydney.

TO LET, a large commodious HOUSE, situate at the commencement of the South Head Road, near Lyons-terrace. The house contains dining-room, library, breakfast-room, drawing-room, four bedrooms, servants' rooms, store room; coach-house and stabling, &c. Apply to ALEXANDER MOORE and CO., Labour Bazaar; or to Mr. WILLIAM MOFFITT, Pitt-street.

TO LET, that commodious and beautifully situated HOUSE in the Domain, the present residence of T. B. Hall, Esq., who is leaving for England by La Hogue. It contains nine rooms, with butler's pantry, three kitchens, and cellar. The water and gas are laid on, and there is every convenience for a respectable family, together with a view not surpassed in the colony. Possession can be given in fourteen days, and cards to view obtained on application to GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., 364, George-street.

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